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HISTORIA

Plantarum Succulentarum:

COMPLECTENS,

Hæc Infrequentes PLANTAS,

ALOEN scilicet, FICOIDEN, CEREI, MELOCARDUM

Aliaque ejus Generis,

Quæ in *Horto Sicco* coli non possunt.

SECUNDUM

Prototypum, putà Naturam, in TABELLIS
ÆNEIS INSCULPTAS.

EARUNDEM

Descriptiones huc accedent, & Cultura.

DECAS. I.

A RICARDO BRADLEY, *Regie Societatis Socio.*

LONDINI:

Impensis A U T H O R I S , CIOCCXXVI.

T H E
H I S T O R Y
O F
S U C C U L E N T P L A N T S :

C O N T A I N I N G ,

The ALOES, FICOID'S (OR FIG-MARY-GOLDS) TORCH THISTLES, MELON-THISTLES, and such others as are not capable of an *Hortus-ficcus*.

Engraved, from the *Originals*, on *Copper-Plates*.
With *Descriptions*, and Manner of Culture.

D E C A D E. I.

By RICHARD BRADLEY, *Fellow of the Royal Society*.

L O N D O N :

Printed for the A U T H O R. MDCCXVI.

Viro HONORATISSIMO,
ROBERTO BALLE, Armigero,

In P R Æ D I O Suo Suburbano

Vulgo Camden-Houfe,

I N

Comitatu Middlesexia

Regiæ Societatis S O C I O,

Hanc Primam DECADEM Succulentarium Plantarum, in Tefseram veri Obsequii ea qua par est Obfervantia,

D. D. D.

RICHARD BRADLEY.

To my honour'd Friend
ROBERT BALLE, Esq;

O F
C A M D E N - H O U S E ,

I N T H E
County of *Middlesex*,

A N D
Fellow of the ROYAL SOCIETY:

As a Grateful Acknowledgement of his many Favours; This first *Decade* of *Succulent Plants*, with all due Respect, is most humbly Presented and Dedicated,

By,
His most, Oblig'd, most Humble,
and most Obedient Servant,

RICHARD BRADLEY.



Ad Lectorem.



AM ante aliquot re-
tiò annos colligere
incepti ejus Generis
Plantas quæ com-
modè in hoc Tractatu describi
possent; quo, quinque-
ginta figuras tantum,
quemadmodum ego tum
temporis cogitabam,
contineri volui. Sed postquam
rem ipsam perpendissem,
satis vidi utilitatem meam
ex Studio Botanico, alèd fore
modicam atque tenuem,
ut Tabellarum Ænearum
Sculpturam ne vix quidem
penderet, mutavi consilium
aliquandiu illas reddendi
publicas, donec Amicorum
tandem rogationibus (qui hoc
institutum meum planè
neglectum iti noluerunt,
cùm jamjam Tabellæ
plures essent periectæ
refumferim priora mea
consilia,

To the Reader.



T is now some
Years since I have
began to collect
such Plants as
might properly
take place in the following
Treatise; which at first was
designed to have contain'd fifty
Figures only; but finding
that the Spirit of Botany was
not powerful enough to pay
the expense of Engraving the
Copper-Plates, I have for
some time discontinued my
Thoughts of Publishing it;
till now, at the Desire of some
Friends (who are unwilling
the Design should be totally
laid aside when many Tables
are already finish'd) I have
renew'd my former Resolution
of Printing it; but in such

To the Reader.

a Manner as will be more easy to the Purchaser, and may tend to make the Design more Perfect than it could have been in the first proposed Method.

The Publishing of these Icons in Decades, will give me the Liberty (if I meet with Encouragement) to continue the Designing an Engraving of every Succulent Plant which is or can be discover'd either by my self or Correspondents; but as it will not be possible for me to Collect at once all of one Tribe, so I shall not be capable of observing any strict Order in the Ranging and Classing of them.

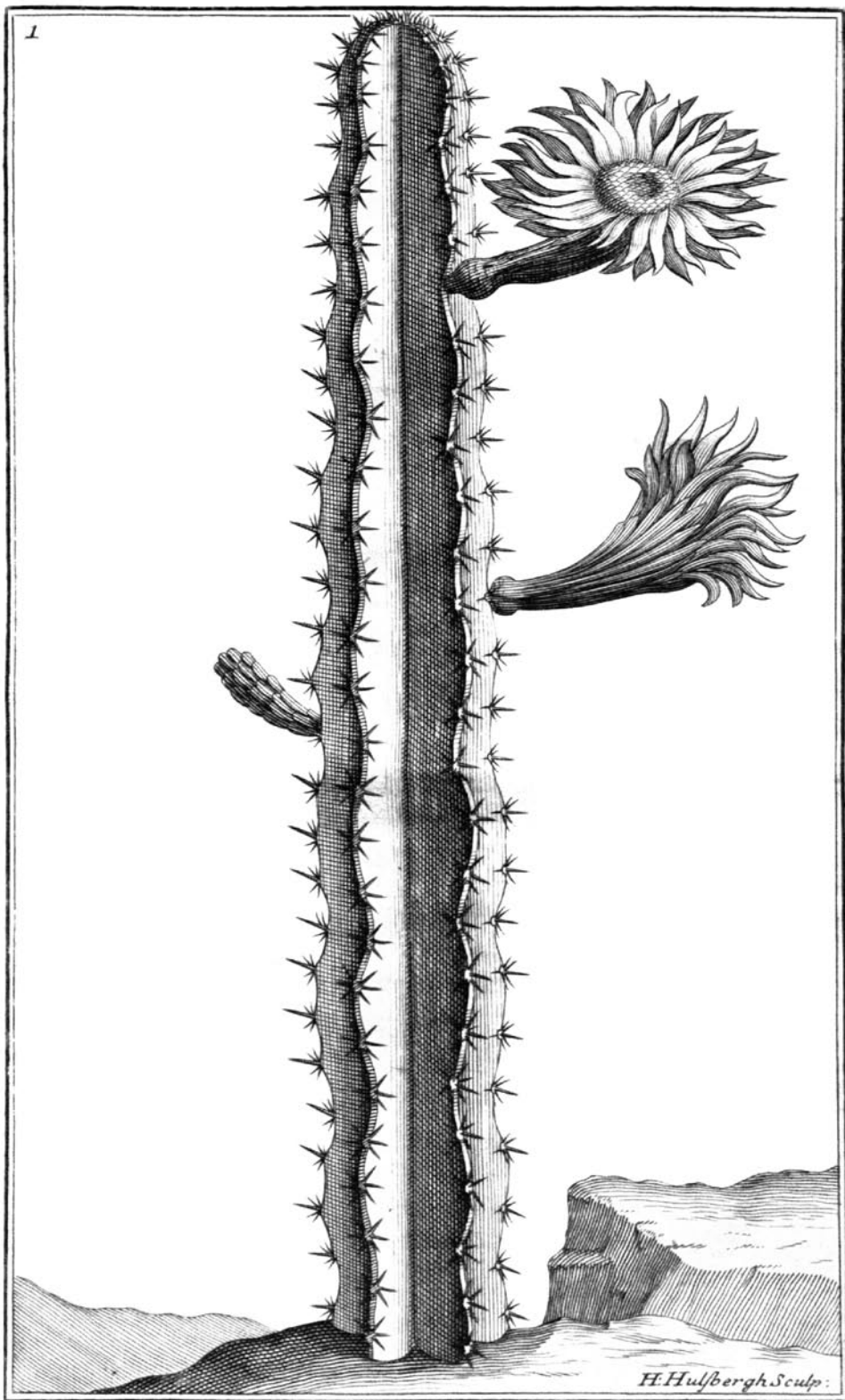
Before I conclude, I must acquaint my Reader, that whatsoever Figures I shall Publish, will be (as near as I can make them) perfect Copies of those Plants they are to represent, and shall be Engraved by the best Hands.

Ad Lectorem.

illas cum vulgo communicandi, & ea quidem Methodo, quæ & Emptoribus, & totius Operis perfectioni, quam prima descripta Methodus, longè accommodatior est & convenientior.

Editio harum Iconum per Decades, temporis mihi præbebit fatis (si ex re mea, id laboris fore percepero) ut describantur & insculpantur aliæ Succulentæ Plantæ sive à meipso, sive ab amicis detectæ. Sed quemadmodum Plantæ omnes ejus Classis una vice à me inveniri non possunt, ita ratio illas disponendi in Classis certas, observare non possumus.

Denique, *Benevole Lectore*, sic tu tibi persuadeas velim, omnes Plantarum Imagines quas tecum sum communicaturus, genuinarum Plantarum Expressiones erunt (quantum id fieri possit) verissimæ, & ab optimis elaboratæ Sculptoribus.





Cereus erectus maximus
Americanus hexangu-
laris, flore albo radiato.



ADAMUS HOLT vir longè ingeniosissimus, in *Æbidus Episcopi Londinensis* quæ sunt in oppido vulgò *Fulham*, primuserat inter *Britannos* qui coluit fovitque Plantam hanc quam aspicias pulcherrimam. Cujus ex terra Ortus mirabilis profectò est visu. Surgit etenim Columnæ adinstar, foliis ramisque vacua, pedes viginti plus minus alta; quemadmodum in *Horto Medico Amsterdamsi*, & *Lugdini Batavorum* ipse vidi. Gramineâ viriditate nitet, form plerumque sexangularis est, & aliquando septem ostenta angulos, in quorum extremitatibus spinarum extant noduli, fusci cujusdam

Great upright Torch-
 Thistle.



THis beautiful Plant was first rais'd in England, by the Ingenious Mr. Adam Holt, at the Bishop of London's Palace at Fulham. It is wonderful to see this Plant rise out of the Earth in a Pillar-like Form, shooting directly upwards, without Leaves or Branches, till it will attain to the height of about twenty Foot, as I have seen it in the Gardens of Amsterdam and Leyden. It is of a Grass-green Colour, for the most part it has six, but some times seven Ribs. On the Edges are Knots of Spines of a light brown, representing little

B

Stars,

Stars, from these Knots come forth the Flowers about July or August; they are radiated with white Petals, having a large Thrum of Apices in the midst, of a Sulphur Colour.

The whole Flower, when it is Blown, is about four Inches over; but as yet, the Fruit has come to Perfection in Europe, notwithstanding it has blossom'd in the Gardens of Versailles, Amsterdam, Leyden, and those belonging to Sir Richard Child, Bart. at Wansted, in Essex.

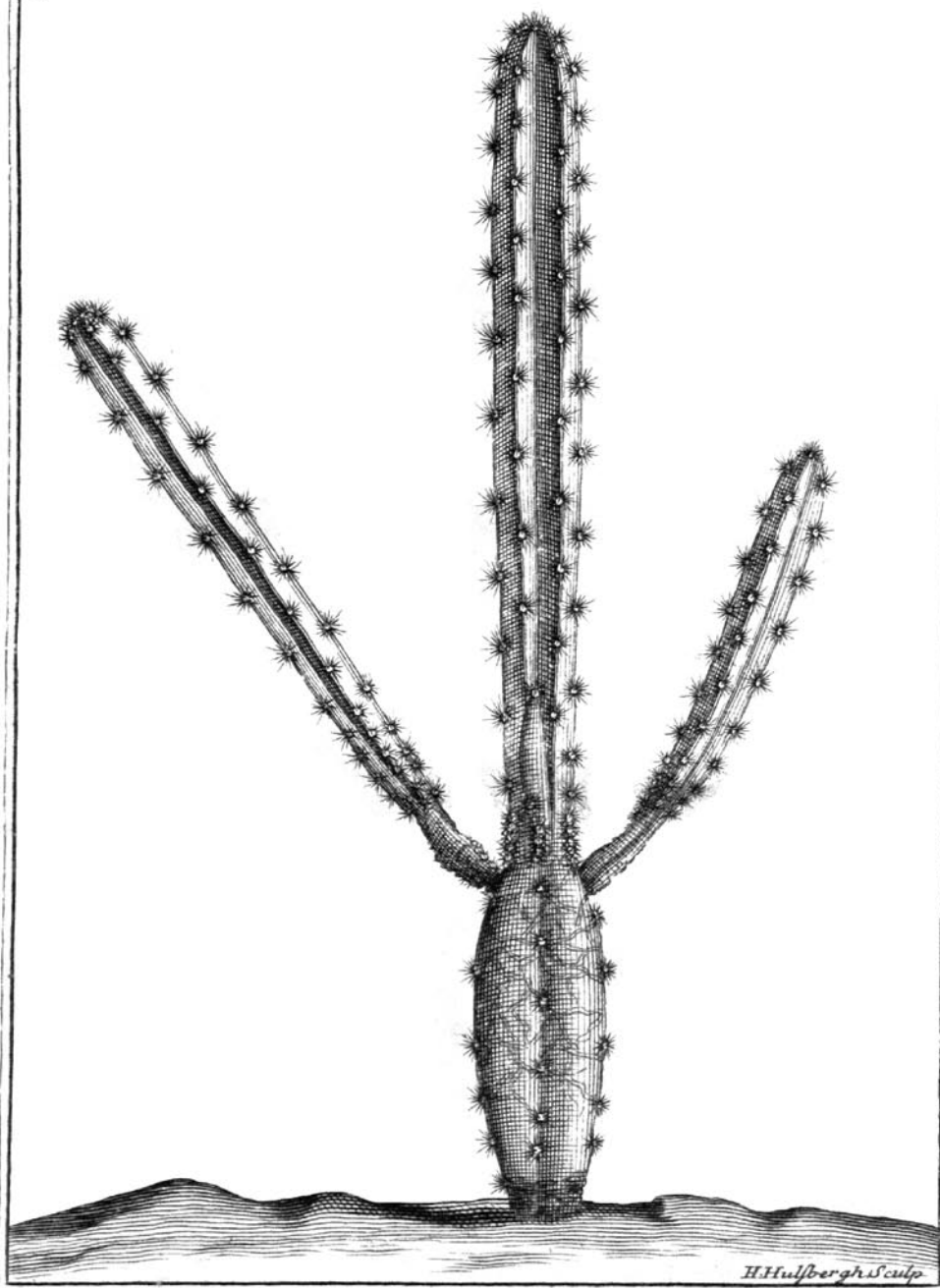
The Top of this Plant being cut off in the Summer Months, may be planted in the Earth, and will strike Root. It must have little Water and a dry Air, but it is the least tender of any in this Tribe.

coloris ad albedinem aliquantulum accedentis, stellulis non dissimiles; ex quibus nodulis mensibus *Julio* & *Augusto*, nascuntur flores, petalis albicantibus radiati, cum frequentissimis Apicibus in medio, coloris planè Sulphurei.

Flos cum ad plenam maturitatem pervenerit, digitos quatuor præterpropter est latus; *Fructum* ejus maturum in *Europa* hætenus vidit nemo, quamvis in *Horto Regis Gallia, Amsterdami, Lugduni Batavorum*, necnon in prædio viri Illustratissimi *D. Richardi Child*, vulgò *Wansted*, in Comitatu *Essex*, abundè effloruerit.

Summitatem hujus Plantæ si amputaveris, & in terra plantaveris, radices aget; modò eam identidem aqua asperferis & Aere libero tenueris, omnium quippe plantarum est minime delicata.

Cereus



H. Hulstbergh Sculp

*Cereus Americanus Hexangularis
minor.*

PLanta hæ in locis Saxofis nascitur, ubi formæ columnaris emittit ramulos ad tantam altitudinem, ut se sustinere nequeant, sed deorsum incinando radices agunt, hiramusculi sexangularis sunt formæ, obfiti spinulis, colorisque planè straminei.

In villa Regis vulgò Hampton-Court, necnon in Horto Medico *Amsterdamensi* vidi hanc plantam, quidem, sed in nullo horum locorum flores ferentem me vidisse memini.

Eam facillè propagabis, modò in Terra eam digitum unum profundam plantaveris Æstivis mensibus, aquæ parum, terram leviorrem, Aerem vero calidum exigit & siccum.

Small Six-rib'd Torch-
Thistle.

THis Plant is commonly found to prosper among Rocks, where it will put forth its Pillar-like Stems several Foot in length, shooting upright, till it wants Strength to maintain it self, and inclines towards the Earth, and takes Root. The Stems of this sort are Six-rib'd, bearing on the Edges small Knots of Spines, of a Straw Colour.

I have seen this Plant in the Gardens of Hampton-Court, and Amsterdam; but at neither of those places has it yet produc'd any Flower.

It is easily propagated, by setting one of the Stems an Inch deep in the Earth, during the Summer Months. It requires very little Water, a light Soil, and a warm dry Air.

Three-ribb'd Torch-
Thistle.

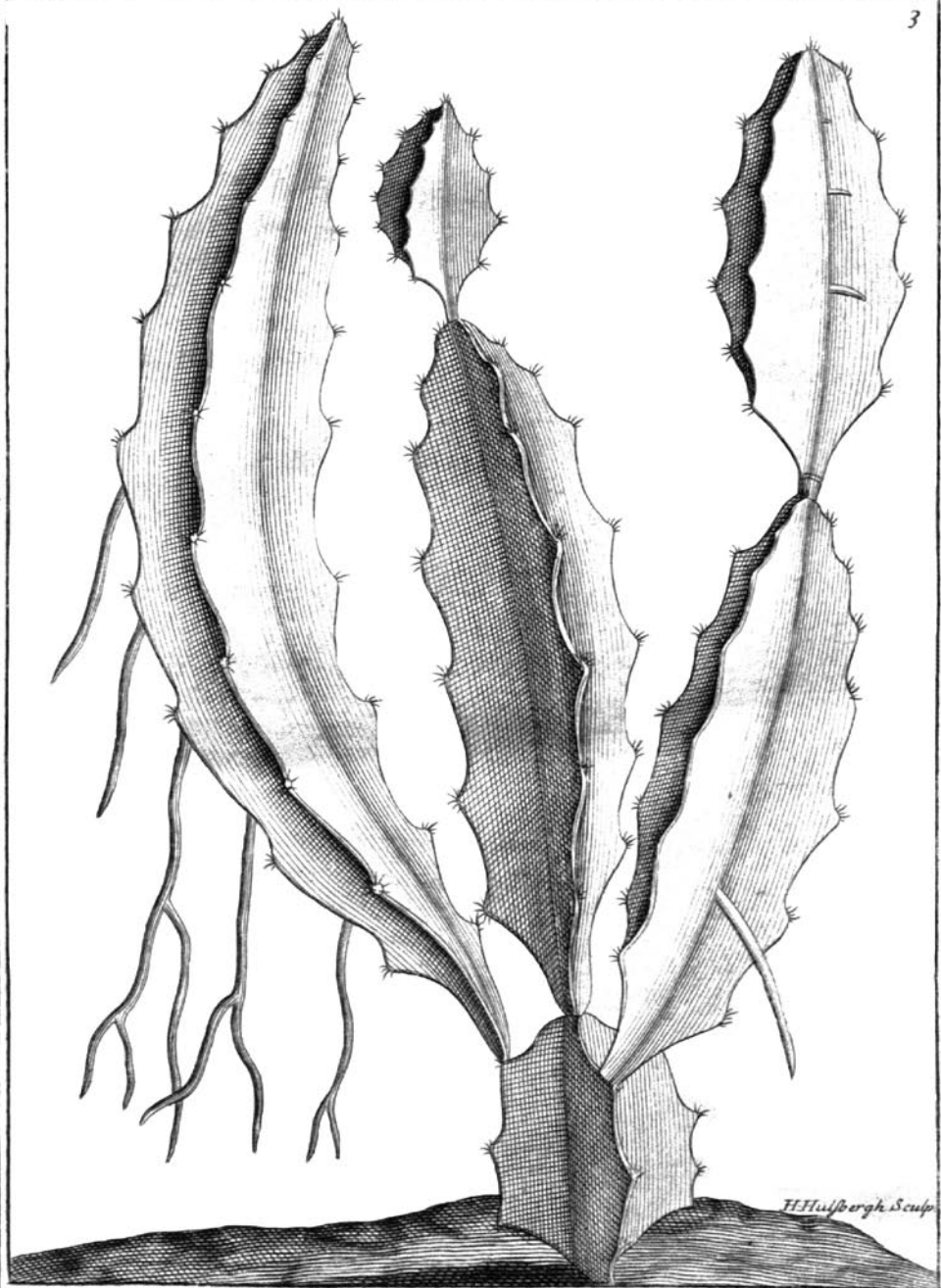
THis Plant is found growing in stony places, striking Root as it runs on the Ground, and increasing plentifully. The Leaves (if we may so call them) are three corner'd, of a Grass-green Colour, set with Knots of small yellowish Spines on the Edges. I have seen one of these Leaves near three Foot in length, with above forty Roots springing out from the sides of it; but, as yet, it has produc'd no Flower with us, notwithstanding there are some Extraordinary large Plants of this Sort in the Royal Gardens at Hampton-Court, which strike root in the Walls of the Conservatory, and are near sixteen foot high.

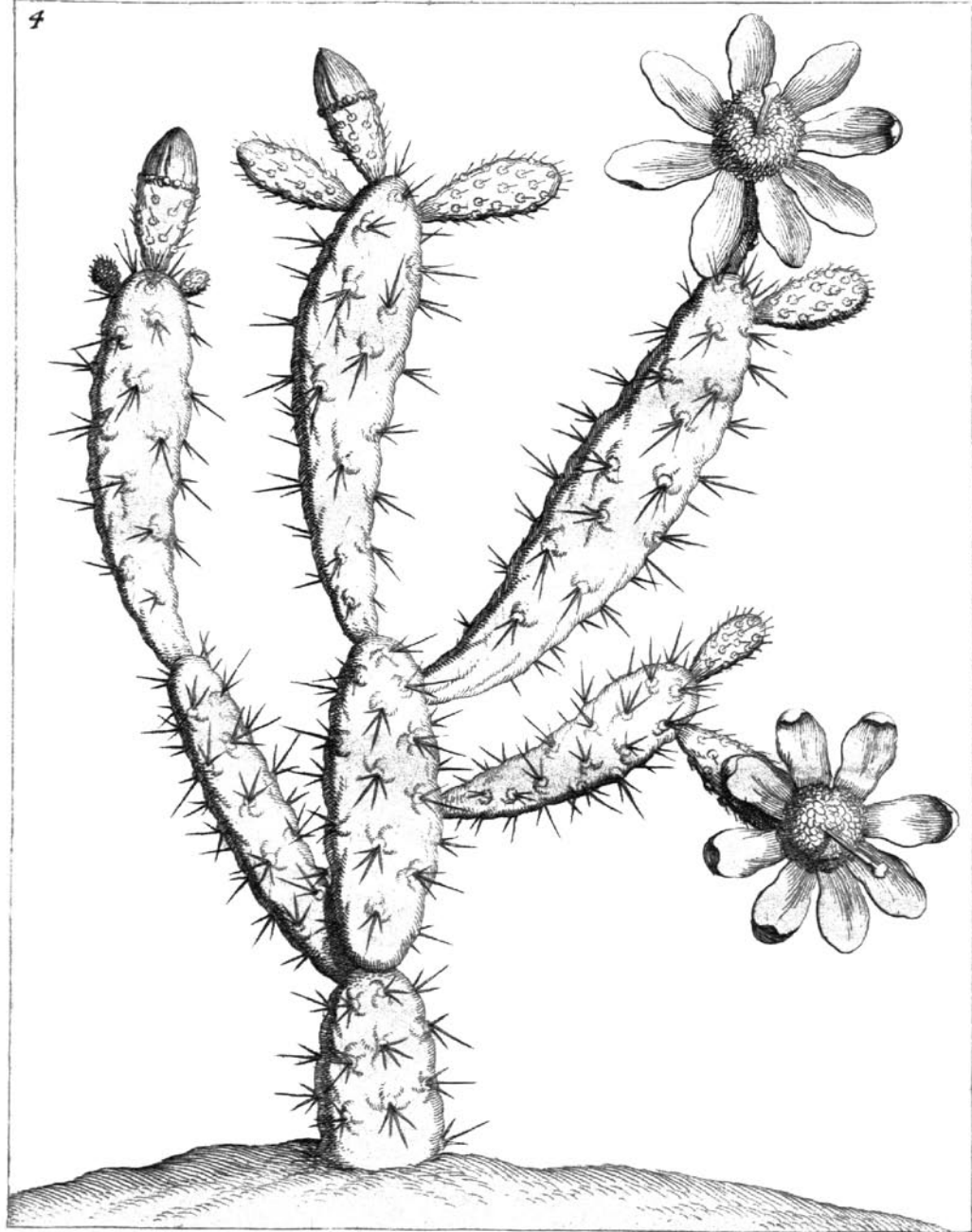
This Plant requires little Water, and a very dry warm Air, for which Reason it is always kept within Doors.

*Cereus Americanus Triangularis
radicosa*

PLanta hæc in locis Saxosis nascitur, agens radices amplissimas eundo, folia ejus (si ea appellatione illa insignire fas sit) triangularis sunt figuræ, & gramineæ viridatis, spinosis nodulis colore subflavidis, extremitates ejus armatas vides, folia tres pedes longa vidi, radices quadraginta vel eo plures ex suis fimbriis in terram agentia. Nullos hæcenus in Anglia protulit Flores, etiam si in Palatio vulgò Hampton-Court, plantæ ejus generis inveniantur amplissimæ, sedecim circiter pedes altæ, in Muros Hypocausti radices suas agentes. Plantæ hæc irriganda est subinde, in Aere sicco & valde calido conservanda est, quamobrem sub tecto retinenda est sedulo.

Opuntia





Opuntia minima Americana, spinosissima, flore Sulphureo.

PLanta hæc in locis Saxosis nascitur; folia ejus quæ plerumque longa sunt digitos duos, frequentissimis obsita spinulis, colore flavidis; planta ipsa longitudine pedes duos raro superat in nostris regionibus, ubi hæcenus nullos protulit Fructus neque Flores, nisi in Prædio vulgò Badminton (cura & arte Illustrissimæ Domineæ Ducissæ de Beaufort, piæ memoriæ, reique naturalis faultricis maximæ) ubi hæc planta, mense Junio emisit flores, cujus Petala sulphurei sunt coloris, Apices ejus vero albicantes aliquantulum. Fructus ejus ad magnitudinem justam quidem, ad maturitatem vero non pervenerunt.

Propaganda est hæc planta si ejus folia separatim in terram profunda semidigitum planta veris, & modicè irrigaverisqua.

Pinpillow, or Minion PRICKLY PEAR.

THis Plant is found growing in Stony places; the Leaves of it are commonly about two Inches in length, and are very thick set with Spines of a straw-colour; the whole Plant seldom exceeds two Foot high in our Climate, where it has not been known to produce either Flower or Fruit, unless in the Gardens at Badminton, belonging to that incomparable Patroness of National Learning, the late Dutchess of Beaufort, by whose excellent Skill and Direction, this Plant was brought to blossom about June; the Petals of the Flowers are of a Sulphur Colour, the Apices more inclining to White; the Fruit altho' it was full grown, did not come to Maturity.

This Plant is propagated by setting single Leaves of it about half an Inch deep in the Earth, and requires very little Water.

Star-pointed *Ficoid*, or *Fig-Marygold*, of the Cape of Good hope

THIS *Ficoid* (or *Fig-Marygold*) is of quick growth, but seldom exceeds the height of two Foot in our Gardens; the Leaves of this, and many others of this Tribe, are set on in cross pairs at the Joints, they are of a bright Green, elegantly variegated with little Vessels which compose their covering; these Leaves are adorn'd at their points with Star-like Thorns, very White and Tender.

The Flowers shew themselves about August, they are Radiated, and of a beautiful Purple Colour: but I have not yet seen any Ripe Fruit of this Plant in England; although this kind is common enough in every curious Garden.

We may propagate this sort, by setting the Slips of it in the Earth about June or July, it will bear Watering, and may be exposed to the open Air from May till about October; for this, and all others of the same Tribe, delight to be abroad when the Air is not too sharp.

Ficoides Capensi frutescens, Folio tumido, extremitate stellata, Flore purpureo

F*icoides* hæc citissimè crescit, sed in nostris hortis pedes duos altitudine rarò superat; hujus aliarumque plantarum ejusdem familiæ, folia par pares cruciatim sunt posita in articulationibus, colorem si respicias viridatis sunt splendidissimæ, eleganter variegata vasculis dicta folia tegentibus, quæque in summitatibus suis stellata sunt, cim albicantibus spinulis iisque tenerrimis.

Mense *Augusti* flores emittit radiatos eosque elegantissimos purpurei coloris. *Fructu* hujus plantæ in *Anglia* hæctenus me vidisse non mimini, quamvis passim apud Hortulanos curiosiores invenienda est hæc planta.

Eam propagabis facillè si ejus ramusculum in terram inferueris mensibus *Junii* & *Julii*; irriganda est subinde, in Aere libero manere potest ab initio mensis *Maii*, ad mensem *Octobrem* usque; hæc planta etenim ejusque generis aliæ, amant Aerem liberum, nisi planè nimis frigidum.

Ficoides



H. Hulstberg Sc.



H. Hulstbergh Sc.

*Ficoides Capensis frutescens, Fo-
liis teretibus confertis glaucis,
Flore albo.*

Grey Spindle-leav'd **Fig-
Marygold.**

PLanta hæc eodem modo quo illa quam supra proximè descripsimus est propaganda, mensibus putæstivis inferendo in terram ejus ramusculum; formam præ se fert Arbusculi pulcherrimi, pedem unum plus minus alti. *Caulis* ejus durefcit & lignescit, *folia* racematim proferens glauca. Ad media Æstatis in ramusculorum extremitatibus emittit *flores* argentei, sed centrum versus straminei fere coloris.

Fructus ejus maturos *Brittania* nostra hæctenus non protulit.

THIS plant, like the former, may be propagated by planting Slips of it in Earth, during the Summer Months.

It makes a pretty Shrub, commonly about a foot high, the Stalks become hard and woody, bearing their Leaves in clusters, of a pale Green. About Midsummer the Flowers appear at the extremities of the branches, of a Silver-colour, but inclining to a pale Yellow in their center.

The Fruit of this sort has not yet ripen'd in England.

Green

Green Spindle-leav'd **Fig-**
Marygold.

THIS may be increas'd after the same manner as the foregoing Plant, and, like it, makes a shrub of about a Foot high, the Stalks are woody, bearing Grass-green Leaves in pairs, at the Joints.

About October the Flowers begin to appear, of an Orange-colour before they open, but being once Blown their Petals are of a bright Yellow, only tip'd at their points with Orange.

I have not yet seen the Fruit of this Plant ripe in England.

Ficoides Capensis frutescens, Folio teretis punctato, Petalis luteis.

HÆC Planta haud secus quam illa superius modo descripta protest propagari, Arbusculum etenim est pedem unum præter proper altum. *Caules* ejus, sunt lignosi, *Folia* autem Gramineæ sunt viriditatis, & ad articulationem binatim posita.

Mense Octobris *Flores* apparent qui pomi Aurantii referunt colorem, s postquam ed sunt explicati, eorum petala flavidissimi sunt coloris, sed in extremitatibus aureis variegata punctulis.

Nullus hæcenus in *Anglia* hujus plantæ fructus, apparuit maturus.

Ficoides



H. Hulbergh Sculp:



Ficoides Capensis, Folio *tereti*
Argenteo, Petalis *perplurimis*
Aurantiacis.

HÆC planta Arbusculum est
superioribus non dissimile,
eodem modo propagandum, infe-
rendo puta in terram ejus ramus-
culos.

Caules habet lignosos, fusci colo-
ris, *Folia* per paria ex Articulationi-
bus emittens, punctis variegata
Argenteis, quæ, sole splendente,
hujus plantæ pulcheritudinem au-
gent plurimum.

Flores ejus apparent ad ultima
Æstivi temporis in ramulorum ex-
tremitatibus. *Petala* eorum de-
nique Aurei & Aurantii mixtim
coloris; ad meridiem se apperiant,
quemadmodum & aliæ hujus gene-
ris plantæ. *Fructum* maturum
hactenus apud me non protulit.

Silver Spindle-leav'd **Fig-**
Marygold.

THIS Plant is a shrub, like
the former, easily propa-
gated from Slips or Cuttings.

The stalks are sometimes woody,
of a brownish Colour, bearing the
Leaves in pairs at the Joints.
These Leaves are seemingly pow-
der'd with Silver, which gives a
Beautiful Lustre to the Plant,
when the sun shines upon it.

The Flowers appear, at the latter
end of the Summer, on the tops
of the Branches, their Petals are
finely intermix'd with Gold and
Orange Colours; these Blossoms
always open at Noon, as many o-
thers of this Tribe usually do. The
Fruit has not yet ripen'd with me.

C

Creeping

Creeping Spindle-Leav'd
Fig-Marygold

*Ficoides Capensis, humilis tereti
Folia, flore coccineo.*

THis *Ficoid* (or *Fig-Marygold*) is of quick Growth, running upon the Ground, and taking Root at every Joynt; the Stalks are very small and tender, bearing Leaves in Pairs, of a Grass-green Colour.

The Flowers shew themselves about Midsummer, at the ends of the Branches; their Petals are of a beautiful Scarlet, the Apices of a Limon Colour. I have not yet seen any Fruit of this Plant ripe in England.

F*icoides* hæc citissimè crescit, in terram serpendo & ex qualibet articulatione dimittit radices. *Caules* graciles sunt & teneri, *Folia* binatim ferens graminæ viriditatis, *Flores* in extremitatibus ramorum apparent coccinei planè coloris, *Apices* vero *Pomi* citrini colorem æmulantes; *Fructus* maturos hujus plantæ nondum vidi.

Ficoides



H. Hulbergh Sculp.



Ficoides Capensis, humilis Fol.
Cornuo Cervinae referentis, Petalis luteis, nocti-flora.

P*Lanta* hæc rarissimè superat digitos quinque, quæ & lentè admodum crescit, *Caules* ejus sunt lignosi, *Folia* glauca ferens binatim.

Flores in summitate ejus apparent mense *Maii*, coloris citrini, & quod observatu dignum, ante *Solis* occasum, sese nunquam explicantes.

Ramusculi hujus *Plantæ* facile agunt *radices* mense *Junii* vel *Julii*, terra modo sit levioris naturæ, *Aquæ* parum, *Aerem* temperare calidum in hyeme exigit. Hæc etenim *Axioma* est generale & *Verissimum*, quanto succulentior fit *planta*, tanto minus exigit *Aquæ*.

FINIS.

Night-flowering Harts-born
Fig-Marygold

T*His Plant* seldom exceeds five Inches in height, and is very slow of Growth, the *Stalks* are Woody, bearing the *Leaves* in Pairs, somewhat resembling Bucks-horn in their figure, and of a whitish green Colour.

The *Flowers* appear in May on the top of the Plant, of a Limon Colour, with this Singularity, That they never open till the Sun is gone done.

Every little Sprout of this Plant will take Root, being planted in a light Soil about June or July; it requires little Water, and moderate warm Air in the Winter; and we may lay it down as a Rule, that the more Succulent is any Plant, so does it requires less Water.

The END.



N. B. **S**I qui forsitam irrepperint hoc tempore errores, in Editione altera post duos menses, Deo dante instituenda, corrigentur diligentitùs. Insuper te monitum esse velim, mihi firmum esse propositum ad finem primas quinquaginta Plantas complectentis Tractatuli, Tabulam Synonymorum adjicere methodicam, quandoquidem plures ex his Plantis a me descriptis, apud Autores passim notantur suis nominibus.

N. B. **T**He Errors of the Press, which may be found in this Decade, will be amended in the next, which is design'd to be Publish'd within two Month after this; and I think my self also obliged to give Notice, That as several of the Plants which will be found in this History, has already been named by Authors; so it is my Design to add, at the End of the first Fifty Plants, a Methodical Table of such Synonims.



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Plantarum Succulentarum:

COMPLECTENS,

Hæc Infrequentes PLANTAS,

ALOEN scilicet, FICOIDEN, CEREUM, MELOCARDUM

Aliaque ejus Generis,

Quæ in *Horto Sicco* coli non possunt.

SECUNDUM

Prototypum, putà Naturam, in TABELLIS
ÆNEIS INSCULPTAS.

EARUNDEM

Descriptiones huc accedent, & Cultura.

DECAS. II.

A RICARDO BRADLEY, *Regiæ Societatis Socio.*

LONDINI:

Impensis Authoris, prostant venales a *Gul. Mears*
apud insignem *Agni* propè portam Templi.

CICCCXVI.

THE
HISTORY
OF
SUCCULENT PLANTS:
CONTAINING,

The ALOES, FICOID'S (OR FIG-MARI-
GOLDS) TORCH-THISTLES, MELON-
THISTLES, and such others as are not
capable of an *Hortus-siccus*.

Engraved, from the *Originals*, on *Copper-Plates*.

With *Descriptions*, and Manner of Culture.

D E C A D E. II.

By RICHARD BRADLEY, *Fellow of the Royal Society*.

L O N D O N:

Printed for *William Mears*, at the Lamb without Temple bar.

MDCCXVI.

[pr. 2 s.

N.B. There is a small Number printed on large Paper Colour'd.

Viro Præstantissimo,

HANS SLOANÆ, Bar^t.

M E D I C I N Æ D O C T O R I,

Socio Collegii Medicorum Londensi,

E T

SOCIETATIS REGALIS

N E C N O N

ACADEMIÆ SCENTIARUM Parifis:

In Grati animi Testimonium omni obsequio
& officio hanc Secundum Decadem,

D.D. D.

Multis illi vinctus obstrictus,

RICARDUS BRADLEY.

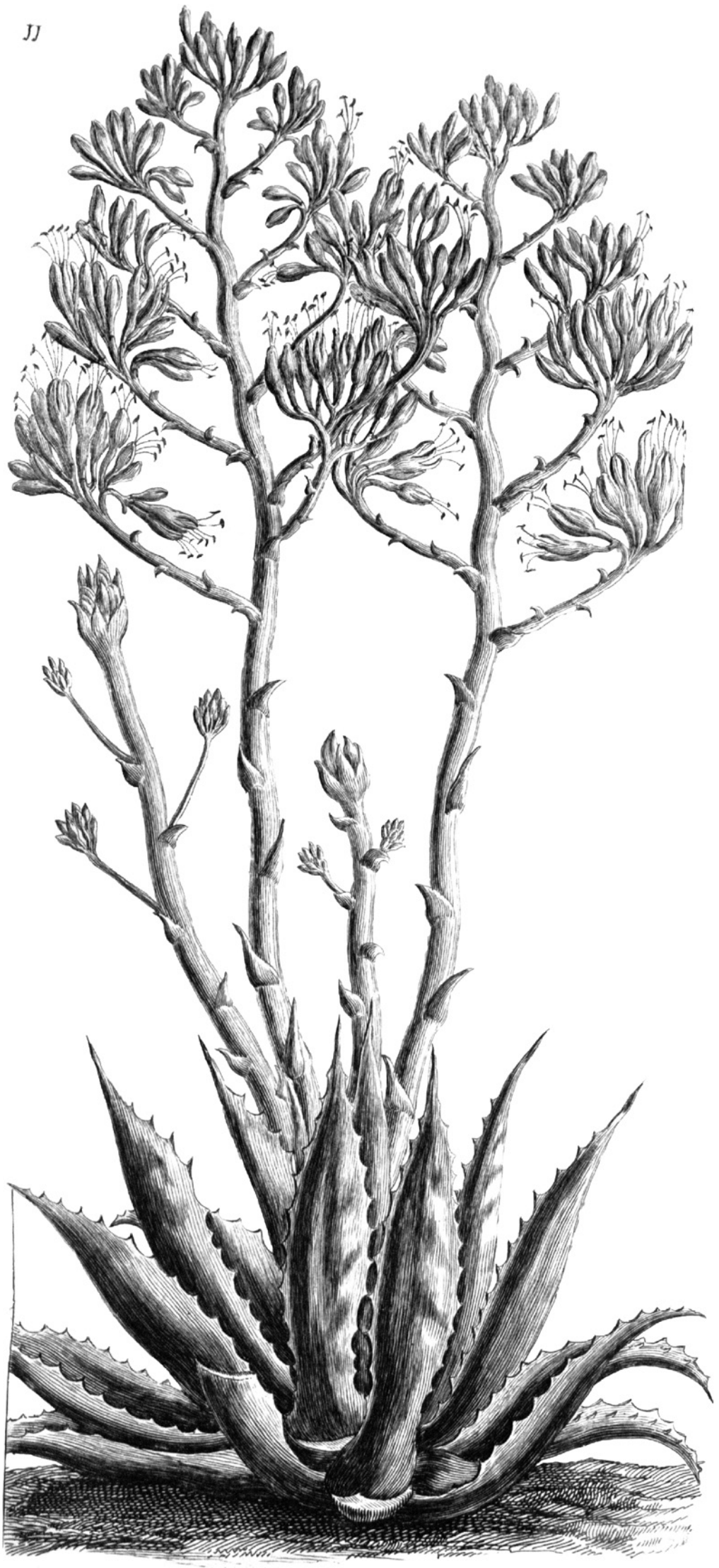
T O
Sir *HANS SLOANE*, Bar^t.
DOCTOR of PHYSICK,
Fellow of the *College of Physicians*,
And of the
ROYAL SOCIETY,
MEMBER of the
ROYAL ACADEMY
O F
SCIENCES in *PARIS*:

As a grateful Acknowledgment of his many
Favours, this *Second Decade of Succulent
Plants* is, with all Respect, most humbly
Dedicated and Presented.

By His
Most Obedient Humble Servant,

RICHARD BRADLEY.

JJ





*Aloe Americana, Folio in Longum
Aculeum Abeunte C. B.*



LOE hæc in hortis nostris quam alibi locorum longe est ferquentior, & Aeris frigida adeo patiens, ut hujus generis plantam pertotam Hiemem a Brumâ minime læsam me Vidisse meminerime. Folia ejus ad justam magnitudinem protrusa, pedes quatuor sunt aliquando plus minus longa, lata digitos sex, crassa verò prope radicem digitos præterproptertres, colorem Glaucum planè referunt, quorum Extremitates spinis nigris sunt oblitæ.

In Villa Regia Vulgo *Hampton-Court* Maximam fanè ejus generis plantam Anno 1714. pullulantem vidisse memini. Scapifloriferi plantæ

Common American ALOE.



HIS Aloe is more common in our English Gardens than any other, and is so hardy that I have known it to remain abroad all the Winter without suffering by the Frost: The Leaves when they are full grown are sometimes near four foot long, six inches broad, and three thick near the Root; they are of the colour of Verdegriſ, beſet with black Spines on their Edges.

The largest Plants of this kind that I have ever ſeen, were in the Royal Gardens at Hampton-Court, where they bloſſom'd in the Year

1714

1714. *The Flower-Stems, which came directly out of the Center of the Plant shot upright about 17 foot high, and divided themselves into many Branches upon the Extremity of which came forth the Flowers in large Bunches of a yellow Colour, dropping a Liquor as sweet as Honey: Each Blossom was about 4 Inches in length besides the Stile and Apices which appear'd at least an Inch beyond the Petals.*

These two famous Plants had no less than 5 flower-Stems a piece, and continued their Blossom for above 12 Months and then dy'd.

The last Year a large Plant of this kind blossom'd in the Gardens belonging to his Grace the D. of Buckingham in St. James's Park; the Flower-Stem of that Plant was about the height of the former, and was branched in the same manner: and as I had frequent Opportunities of visiting these Plants while they were flowering, I can affirm that the common Story of their making a Noise when the Flowers open has no Truth in it.

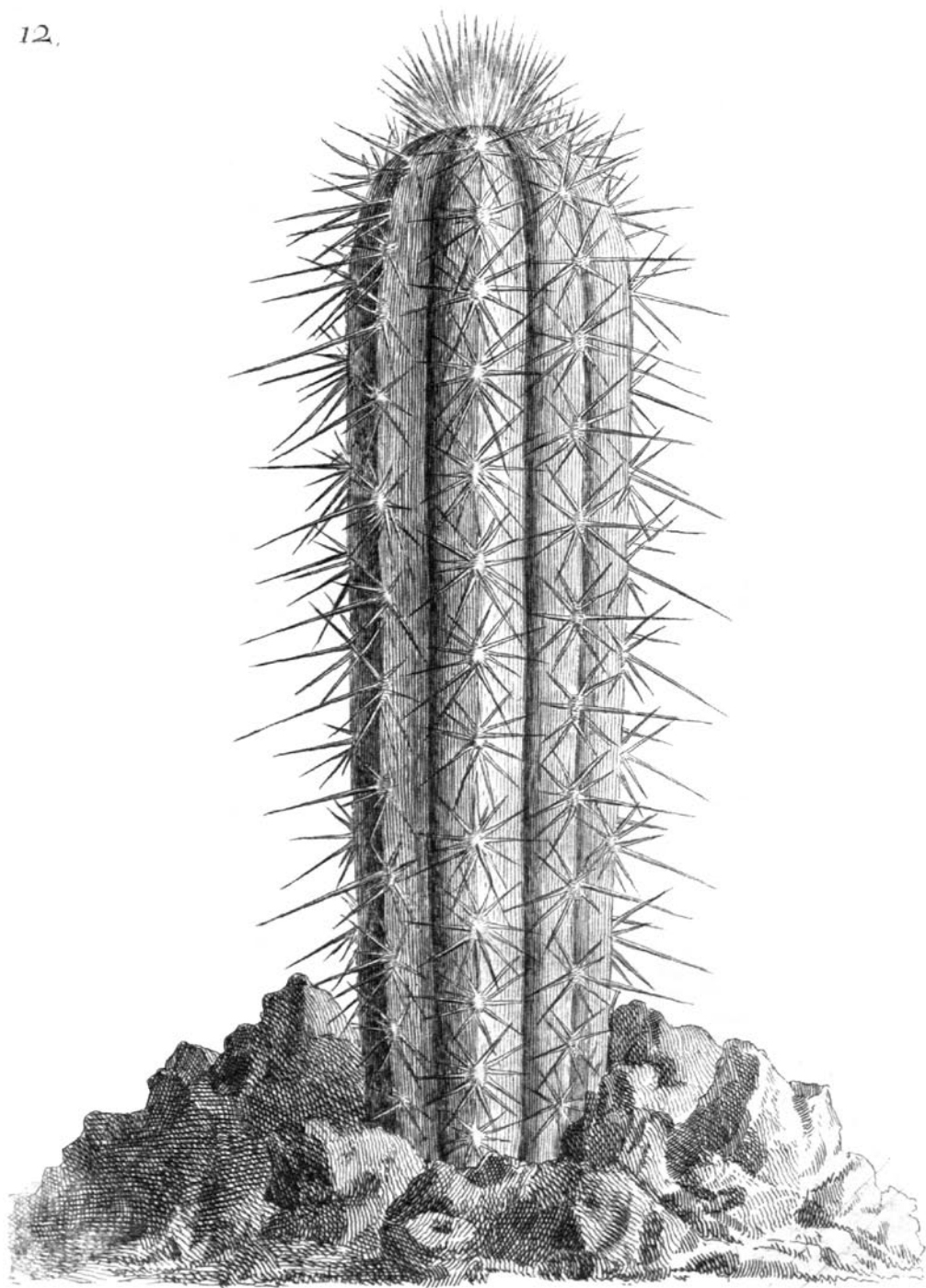
This Plant loves a light Sandy Soil, much Air, and a little Water, and may be propagated from Suckers which frequently spring from the Roots.

meditullio prorumpentes pedes septemdecim, in sublimē ferebantur, tum sese in ramusculos multos dividerunt, in quorum Extremitatibus racematim germinabant flores flavi quidem coloris, liquorem suavitatis mellis minimē inferiorem distillantes: Flos quique digitos quatuor plus minus erat longus præter stylum & apicem, qui à petalis mensuram digiti unius distare videbantur.

Duæ hæc plantæ celeberrimæ non minus quam quinque Scapos floriferos ostentabant & per menses duodecim Continuos usque florebant, tum marcescentes evanuerunt.

Anno superiore hujus generis plantam vidi in Horto Illustrissimi Buckinghamii Ducis prope agrum vulgo St. James Park. Scapi ejus floriferi illos modò supra dictos omni ex parte referebant. Flores hujus plantæ cum strepitu aliquo erumpere ut nonnulli inconditè fati memoriam tradiderunt, a se affirmare (Expertus Enim loquor) sigmentum esse ineptissimum.

Solum amat planta hæc arenosum & Levidense, Aeris multum, aquæ parum, illam propagabis si Virgulas ex radicibus ejus affatim & abundè erumpentes, in terram inferrueris.



Cereus Americanus Octangularis,
spinis albicantibus.

HIC *Cereus* passim est obuius in Indiâ Occidentali & in rupibus crescens, ramos suos Columnæ-formes ad magnam altitudinem propellens. Species hæc Octangularis est, atque a suis marginibus spinarum albarum nodulos digitum unum præter propter longos, emittens. Cacumen, vel plantæ lumen mitas lanuginosâ congerie dictarum spinarum est ornata, quemadmodum ante Oculos ponet hæc figura, quæ iustas ipsius plantæ in meo horto, hoc tempore crescentis, exhibet dimensiones. In Villa Regia Hampton-Court hujus generis plantas vidi plurimas, sed hæcenus in Europâ Effloruisse nondum mihi constat. Planta est tenerima, aquam & aerem frigidum minime ferens.

Great White TORCH-
THISTLE

THIS *Cereus* is very common in the West-Indies, growing among the Rocks, and shooting forth its Pillar-like Stems upright to a great Height. This Sort is Octangular, putting forth Knots of white Spines from the Edges of its Ribs about an Inch in Length. The Top of the Plant is adorned with a large Cluster of the same thorns mix'd with white Wool, as is express'd in the Figure, which is exactly the Dimensions of the Plant I had in my Garden. At the Royal Garden at Hampton-Court, I have seen many of this Sort; but I have not heard it has yet blossomed in Europe. It is very tender, and should be kept from Water and Cold Air.

Long

Long-single-Thorn'd-EU-
PHORBIUM

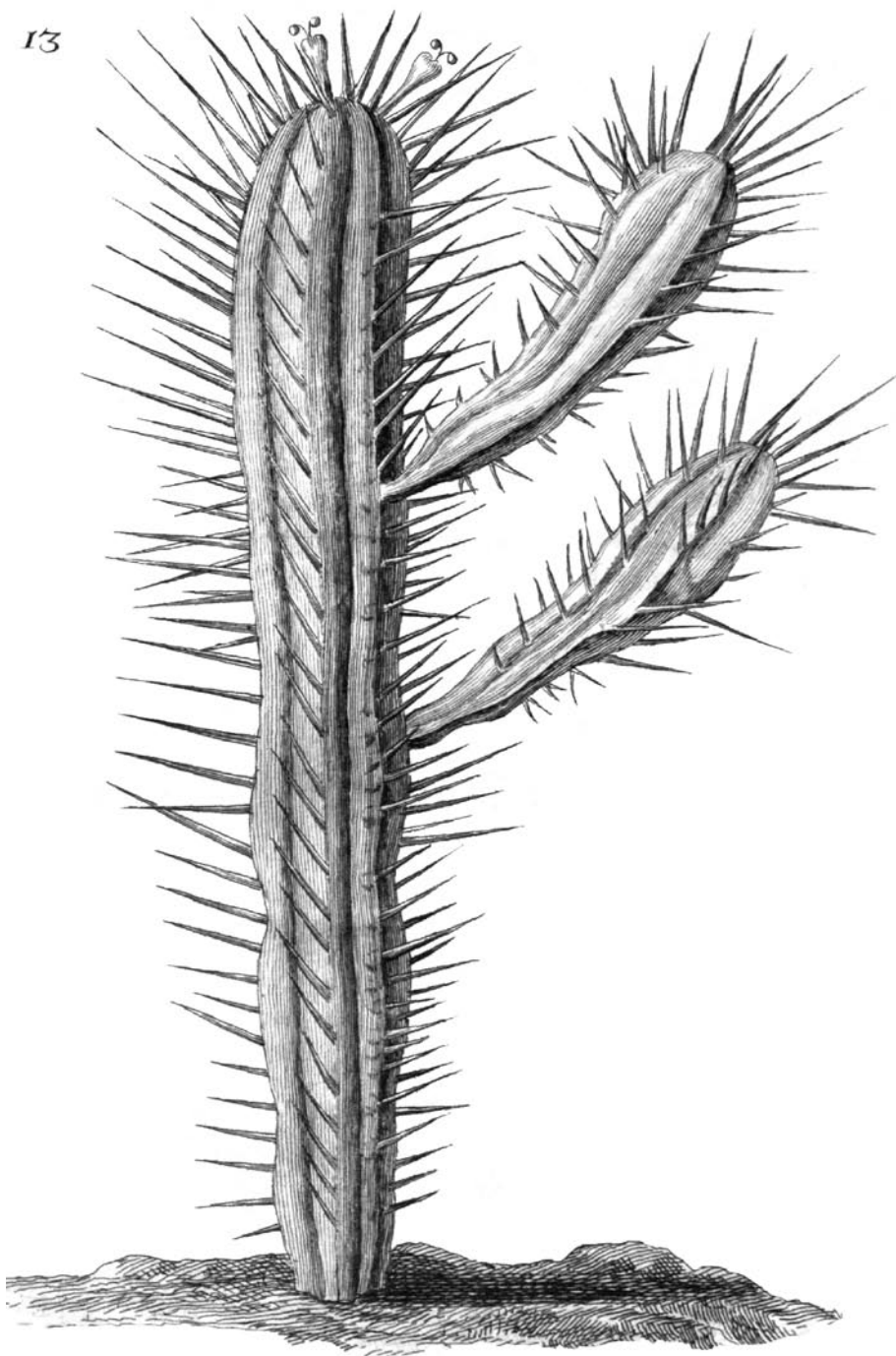
THIS Curious Plant is a Native of Africa, where it flourishes in Rocky Ground. It is yet so little known in Europe, that I have only found it ingrowing in the Leyden Gardens, where there is but one Plant of it of the Size and Figure of that represented in the Plate: It grows after the Manner of a Cereus, but is so full of Milky Juice, that it issues out at the least Wound. The Spines are of a reddish Brown Colour, set on singly at every Joint on each Rib. Among which, towards the Top of the Plant, come forth the Flowers of the same Colour in May. This may be propagated by Cuttings, like others of the same Tribe, and loves a warm dry Air.

Euphorbium *Capense*, spinis *longis simplicibus*.

PLanta hæc quam aspicias Curiosissima Africano cælo est oriunda in rupibus locisq; saxosis Efflorescens. In Europâ actenus adeo est hospes & incognitus ut si excipiam hortum Lugduno-Batavum (ubi plantam unam tantum, figuram hanc magnitudine referentem inveni) nulli loco eam mihi obviam venisse memini. Crescit eodem more ac Cereus sed succo lacteo ita abundans ut ex minimâ incisione humor iste diffluet abundanter. Ejus spinæ fusci sunt coloris, singulatim ad nodos cujusque lateris profertæ, ex quarum unedio ad summitates plantæ erumpunt flores in mense Maii ejusdem plane coloris. Propagatur quemamodum & aliæ hujus generis plantæ, amatq; aerem calidum atque Aridum.

Ficoides

13



14,



*Ficoides Capensis, Caryophyllis folio,
flore aureo specioso.*

Pink-leav'd FIG-MARI-
GOLD.

A Fricana hæc est planta, Arbutum refert, pedes duos altum. Foliae ejus figuræ sunt triangularis, coloris vero graminei digitos fere quatuor longi racematim in Ramulorum summitatibus crescentia, es quorum centro proveniunt flores coloris aurei in mensibus Junii atque Julii.

Terra arenosa, Aer temperatus, Aquæ parum plantæ huic sunt in deliciis, Ex feminibus tantum (quantum ego novi) hæc planta propagari potest.

THIS Plant is a native of Africa, making a Shrub about two Foot high. The Leaves are triangular, of a Grass green Colour, about four Inches in Length, and growing in Clusters on the Tops of the Branches; from the Centre of which come forth the Flowers of a bright Yellow Colour in June and July.

It delights in a Sandy Soil, an open temperate Air, and little Water. I have not yet been able to raise this Plant any other Way than from Seed.



Short Star-pointed FIG-
MARIGOLD.

THIS like the former is a Native of Africa, and grows in dry Ground. The whole Plant seldom exceeds three Inches in Height; but runs close to the Earth, putting forth little Branches, which are almost covered with rough Leaves of a greyish colour, adorned on their Points with Clusters of tender white Spines in a Star-like Figure, with Spots of Orange Colour in their Centre. The Flowers are Purple, with white Thrums in the middle, and open themselves in September. We may propagate this like the former.

Ficoides Capensis humilis, folio tereti, pilis in extremitate stellatis, flore purpureo.

PLanta hæc quamamodum & proximè superius descripta solo Affricano originem suam acceptam refert, crescitq; in locis aridis. Planta integra digitos tres altitudine raro superat, & humiliter prope terram crescit, ramusculos foliis asperis fere coopertos, coloris glauci mittens, summitates vero ornatae sunt nodulis spinarum stellas referentium albicantium atque tenerimarum cum punctulo auratii coloris in ipsarum centro. Flores purpurei sunt coloris, in medio verò albicante. In mense Septembris pullulare & sese aperire solent.

Eam propagabis facillimè, si ejusdem ramusculos terræ inferueris ut moris est cum priùs descriptis.



Fig. 15.

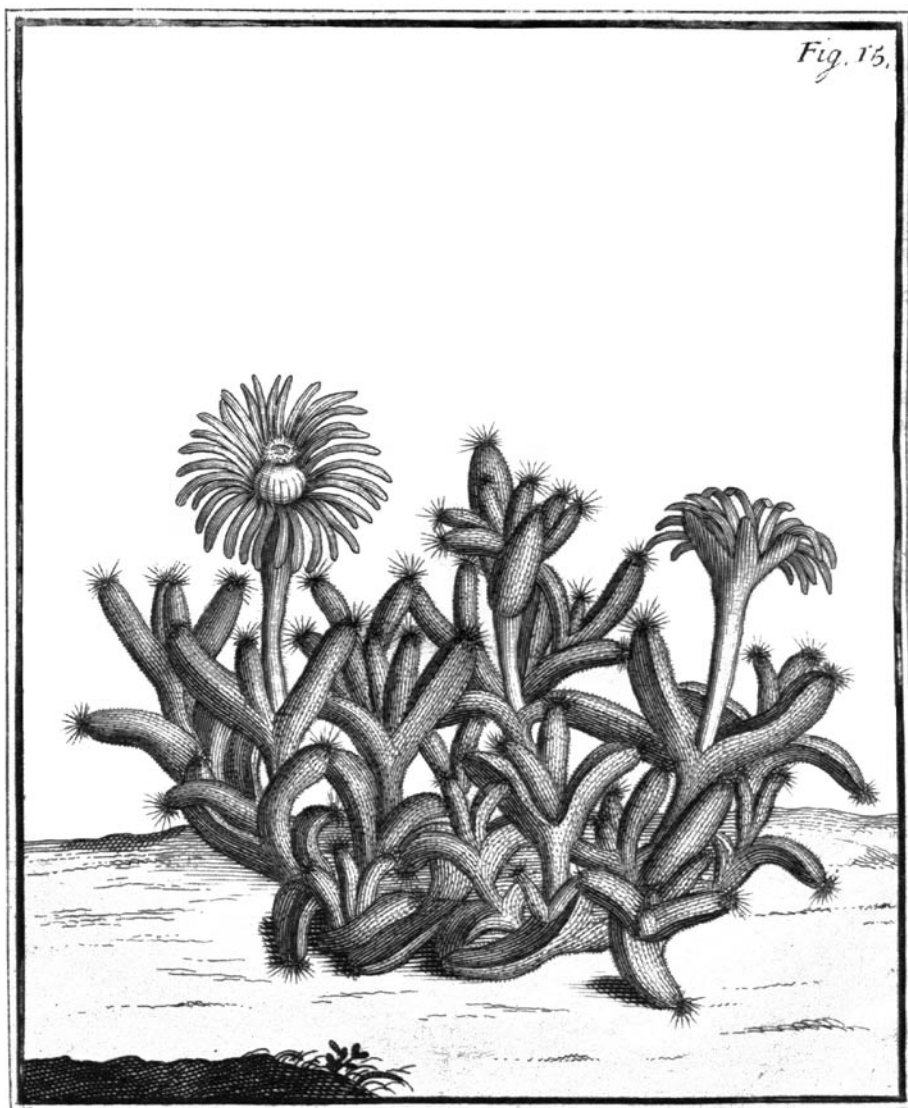


Fig. 16.



Ficoides Capensis procumbens Oleæ folio, flore albo, medio croceo.

Olive-leav'd FIG-MARI-
GOLD.

PLanta hæc ocyus crescit, ramulos suos digitos novem altos porrigens in unius ætatis spatio. Ejus folia glaucifunt coloris, binatim posita, quæ tenella sunt atque succulentissima.

Flores habent petalos albos, in medio verò ejusdem crocei sunt coloris aperiunt sese in mense Junii & Julii.

Modo superius dicto propaganda est hæc planta.

THIS Plant is a quick Grower, shooting forth its Branches about nine Inches long in a Summer. The Leaves are of a pale Green, set on in pairs upon the Stalks, which are tender, and full of Juice. The Flowers are composed of white Petals, with Thrums in their Centres of a Straw Colour, these open themselves in June and July, and may be propagated then by planting Cuttings of them in light Soil.



DOGS-CHAPS, or Tooth-
leav'd FIG-MARIGOLD.

THIS Plant is found growing in Stony Places near the Cape of Good-Hope. The Leaves are triangular, of a whitish Green Colour, about three Inches in Length, and grow in Clusters close to the Ground. The Flowers appear in June of a bright Yellow upon Foot-stalks, about five or six Inches high. It loves a warm dry Air, and little Water. It is raised by setting the Slips in May.

Ficoides Capensis humilis, folio triangularis propè summitatem dentato, flore luteo.

IN locis faxosis crescit propè promontorium Bonæ Spei, folia ejus triangularis sunt figuræ, coloris quidem viridie ad albedinem aliquatenus accedentis, digitos tres longa propè terram racematim crescentia. Flores se ostentant in Mense Junii, flavedinis sanè lucidissimæ, suis pediculis quinque vel sex digitos longi insistentes

Aerem adamat calidum & aridum, aquæ verò parum, propagatur, terræ inferando ejus ramulos in Mense Maii.



Ficoides

Fig. 17.



Fig. 18.



Ficoides Capensis humilis, folio triangulari in summitate dentato, flore minore purpurascente.

Folia hujus plantæ cescunt racematim propè terram sine pediculis digitos tres circiter longa, formam habentia triangularem & extremitates plane dentatas versus fummitates.

Flores albi sunt, & per Medium cujusque petalico colore purpureo striati, mense Junii vel Julii apparere solent. Hæc tellurem ejusdem indolis, gradumque coloris exigit eundem, quem suprà monuimus.

Daisie-flower'd FIG-MARIGOLD

THE Leaves of this Plant grow in Clusters close to the Ground, without any Footstalks. They are about three Inches long, triangular, and are notch'd on their Edges towards their Tops. The Flowers are white, striped with Purple thro' the Middle of each Petal, and appear commonly in June or July. This requires the same Soil and Warmth with the former.



ONION,

Onion, or Quill-leaved
FIG-MARIGOLD.

THE Leaves of this Plant grow in Clusters close to the Ground: They are about four Inches long, of a whitish Green Colour, and very Succulent. In May the Flowers appear of a Straw Colour, upon very short Foot-Stalks, seldom more than two Inches in Length. This Plant may be increased and ordered like the former.

Ficoides Capensis humilis, Cephæ folio, flore stramineo.

Folia hujus plantæ crescunt racematim propè Terram digitos quatuor præter propter longa, glaucum ostendentia colorem, & succo plenissima.

Mense Maio apparent straminei quidem coloris pediculis brevissimis suffulti, digitos duos rarò superantes.

Propagatur quemadmodum & proximè descripta planta.

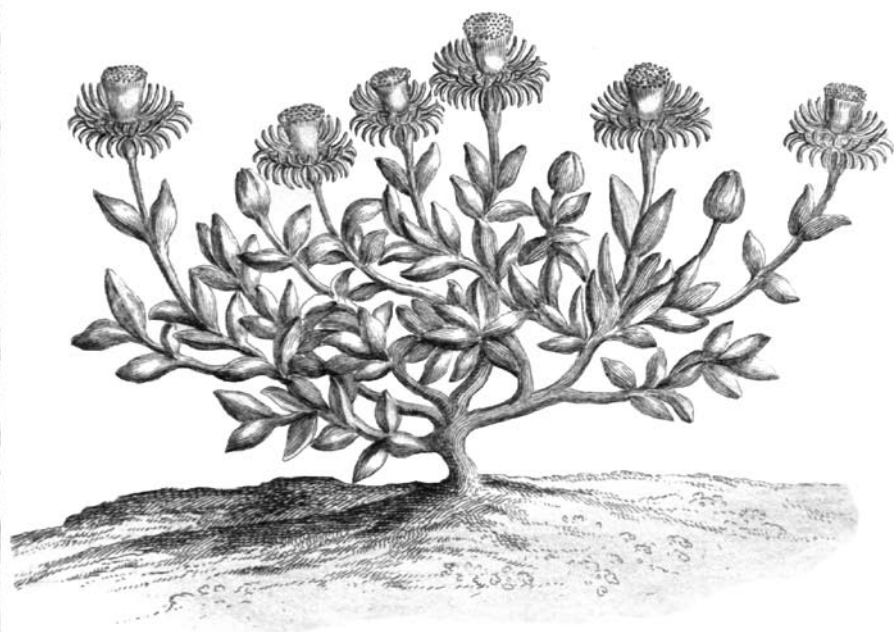


Ficoides

Fig. 19.



Fig. 20.



Ficoides Capensis ramosa, foliis minoribus, Noctiflora lutea.

HÆC *Ficoides* quoque Africana planta, & inter tribules suos minimum est arbusculum. Folia vix frumentigranum majora, compactè fatis & conjunctius posita in suos ramusculos, qui ad altitudinem trium digitorum & eo amplius elevantur in sublime.

Flores ex luteis petalis componuntur, in autumno sese ostendunt, cum hæc tamè differentiâ notabili ab omnibus plantis ejusdem generis, scilicet, quod non-nisi ad occasum solis sese aperitant.

Plantahæcquemadmodum proximè superius descripta, propagatur & colitur.

Small Night-flowering
FIG-MARIGOLD.

THIS *Fig-marigold* is also a native of Africa, and makes one of the smallest Shrubs of this Tribe. The Leaves are hardly bigger than Grains of Wheat, set pretty close together upon the Branches, which never rise above three Inches from the Ground. The Flowers, which are composed of Yellow Petals, shew themselves about Autumn, with this Difference from the others of this Kind, That they do not open till the Sun is down.

The Plant may be propagated from Cuttings like the former, and loves the same Kind of Management.

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The E N D.



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Plantarum Succulentarum:

COMPLECTENS,

Hæc Insequentes PLANTAS,

ALOEN scilicet, FICOIDEN, CEREUM, MELOCARDUM

Aliaque ejus Generis,

Quæ in *Horto Sicco* coli non possunt.

SECUNDUM

Prototypum, puta Naturam, in TABELLIS
ÆNEIS INSCULPTAS.

EARUNDEM

Descriptiones huc accedent, & Cultura.

DECAS. III.

A R I C A R D O B R A D L E Y, *Prof. Bot. Cantab. R. S. S.*

L O N D I N I:

Impensis A U T H O R I S, prostant venales a *Gul. Mears*
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H I S T O R Y
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C O N T A I N I N G ,

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VIRO P R Æ S T A N T I S S I M O

CAROLO DU BOIS, Armigero,

Regiæ Societatis Socio,

Hanc III. Decadem Succulentarum Plantarum
in grati Animi Testimonium omni
Obsequio & Officio,

D.D. D.

RICARDUS BRADLEY.

T O

CHARLES DUBOIS, Esq,

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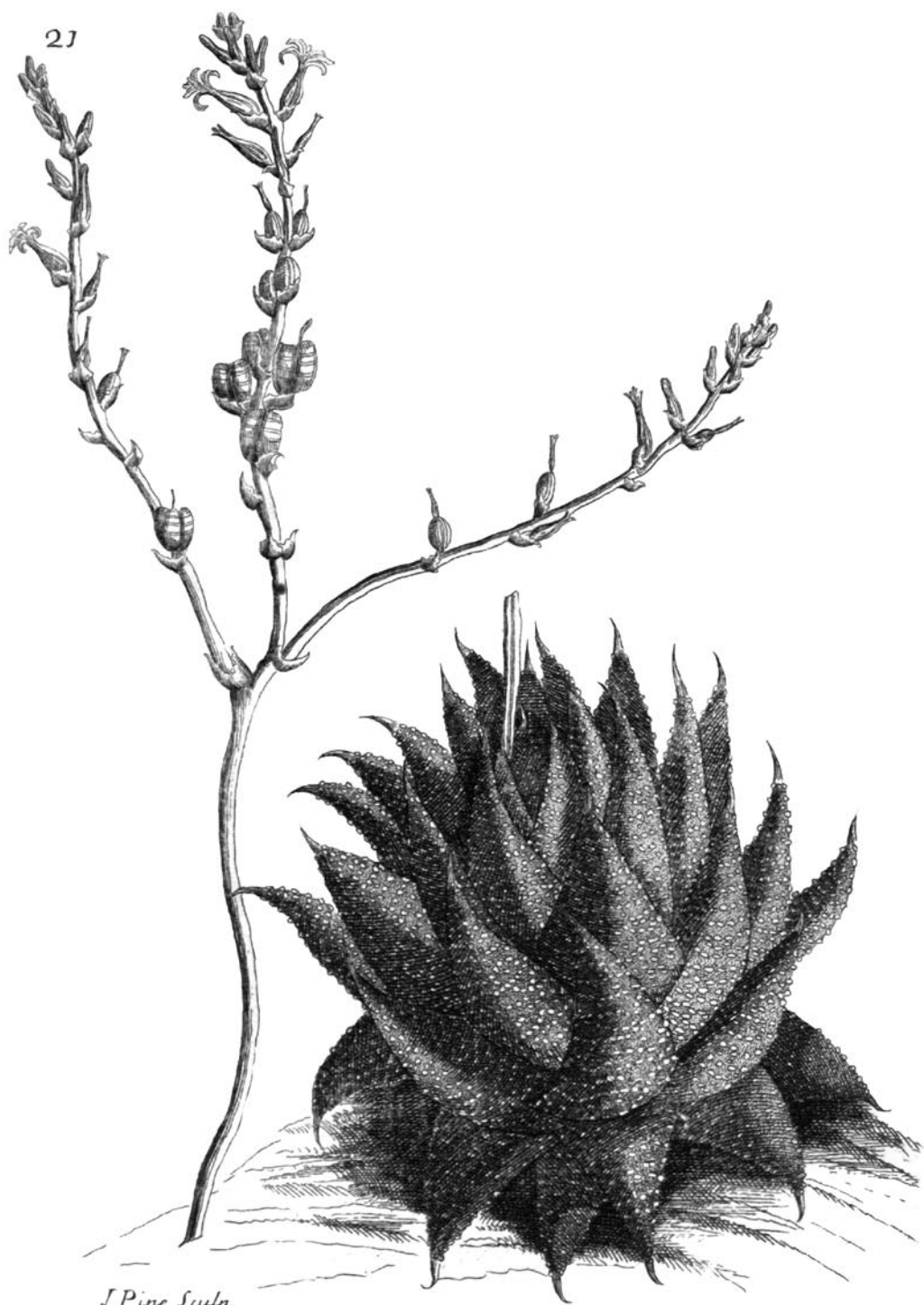
As a grateful Acknowledgment of his many Favours; This Third *Decade* of *Succulent Plants* is, with the greatest Respect, most humbly Dedicated and Presented.

By,

His most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

RICHARD BRADLEY.



J. Pine Sulp.



*Aloe Africana, Margaritifera
folioundiq; verrucus numero-
sissimis ornato, flore subviridi.
Boehr. Ind.*

Small Pearl'd Aloe



HÆC Planta, illius Or-
dinis ex pulcherrimis,
primò è Promontorio
Bonæ Spei ad Hortos
Amstelodam enfes ala-
ta erat; & in An-
gliam, Ipse primus omnium advexi.



HIS Plant, which
is one of the most
beautiful of its
Tribe, was first
brought to the
Amsterdam Gar-
dens from the Cape of Good-
Hope, and from Amsterdam, I
first brought it into England.

Folia hujuscè Aloes unius Digiti
Longitudinem rarò superant, neque
Planta ipsa ad majorem Altitudinem;
aut Crassitudinem Figuræ dimen-
sionibus unquam crescit; sed ex
Radicibus, Plantulæ ejusdem
generis minores sæpissimè e-
rumpunt. Folia, nodulis durissimis

The Leaves of this Aloes
are little more than an Inch
in Length, nor is the Plant ever
larger than the Figure, but is
very apt to fling out Off-sets,
or young Plants; the Leaves
of this Plant are very Thick
set, with Knots resembling
Pearls

Pearls which are of an hard Substance, from the Center of this Plant, in August, comes forth the Flower Stem, which rises about a Foot high, dividing it self towards the Top in several Branches, upon which come the Flowers of a greenish White, after which follows the Seeds, which ripens very well with us.

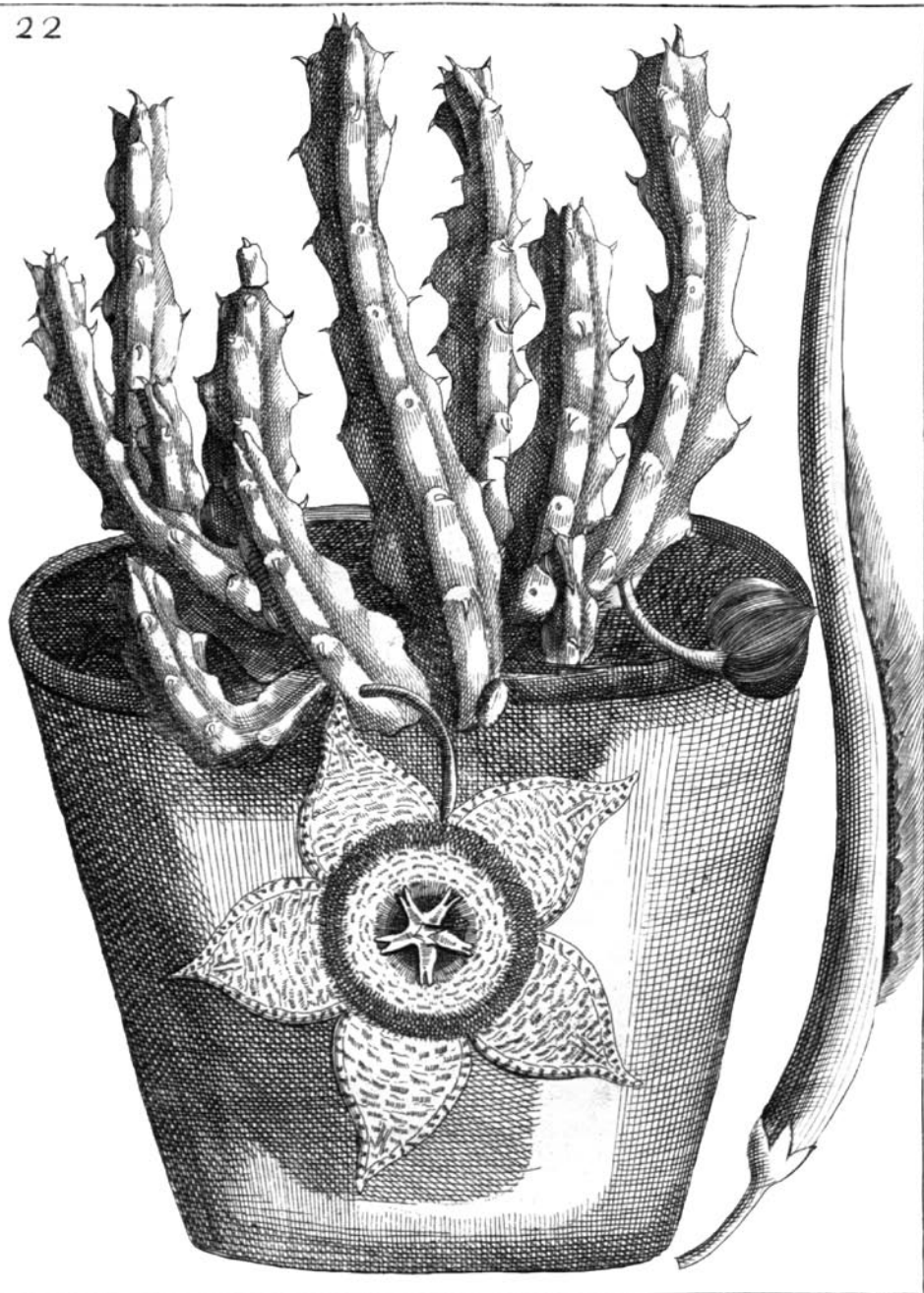
The Off-sets of this Aloe may be taken from the Mother Plant in July, and be planted for Increase, and the Leaves also will take Root, being planted at the same time; it requires a little Water, and a common Greenhouse in the Winter.

Margaritarum formam gerentibus, dense sparguntur, e Meditullio provenit Scapa, mense Augusti, ad altitudinem Pedis unius assurgens, & indè Summitatem versùs, in Ramufculos plurimos sese dividens, è quibus exoriuntur Flores Coloris subviridis lacteum proximè accedentis Semen postremo in lucem prodit, & in hoc Cœlo, ad summam Maturitatem citò progreditur.

Facile propagatur hæc Aloë Plantis junioribus Satis frequenter axipfa radice continuo pullulantibus.

Folia, modo haud dissimili, eodem tempore plantata; Radices agent; aquæ parum illi sufficit, & Hypocaustum vulgaræ illam è brumali frigore tuetur.

Asclepias



Asclepias aizoides, Africana, *f.*

R. H. 94. *Apocynum humile*, *aizoides*, siliquis erectis Africanum *Ho. L. B.*

ELocis faxosis, aridis & montanis, propè Promontorium Bonæ Spei, oritur hæc, Caules, absque Foliis, tales quales in Figurâ ostenduntur ejiciens, qui, Plantâ vigente, Coloris sunt graminei, ad Genicula autem Purpureo subfuscato inumbrati. Hi quàm facillimè Radices agunt, & humi serpunt, Mensem circiter Augusti Flosculis tenerimis pullulantes, qui citò post primum Aspectumturgescunt, & demum (quomodo Representatione ostenditur) sese expandunt. Area hujusce Floris est Coloris viridis ad aureum accedentis, Maculis sive Punctulis purpureis ad fuscum inclinantibus obfignata, cum Stella centrali ejusdem Coloris.

Hic Flos Foetorem emittit instar Cadaveris, qui Foetor Muscas quam plurimas illic Ova deponere invitat.

The small creeping thick leav'd **Cape Fritillary**

THIS Plant is found naturally ground in dry, stony, mountainous Places, about the Cape of Good Hope, producing such Stems, without Leaves, as are represented in the Figures; they are of a Grass green Colour, shaded at the Joints with a brownish Purple when the Plant is in Health, These Stems take Root very easily, and creep along the Ground, shooting forth, about August, their Flower-buds, which swell apace when they begin to appear and at length open as the Figure expresses, the Ground of the Flower being a yellowish Green, which is mark'd with brownish purple Spots, with the Star in the Center of the same Colour.

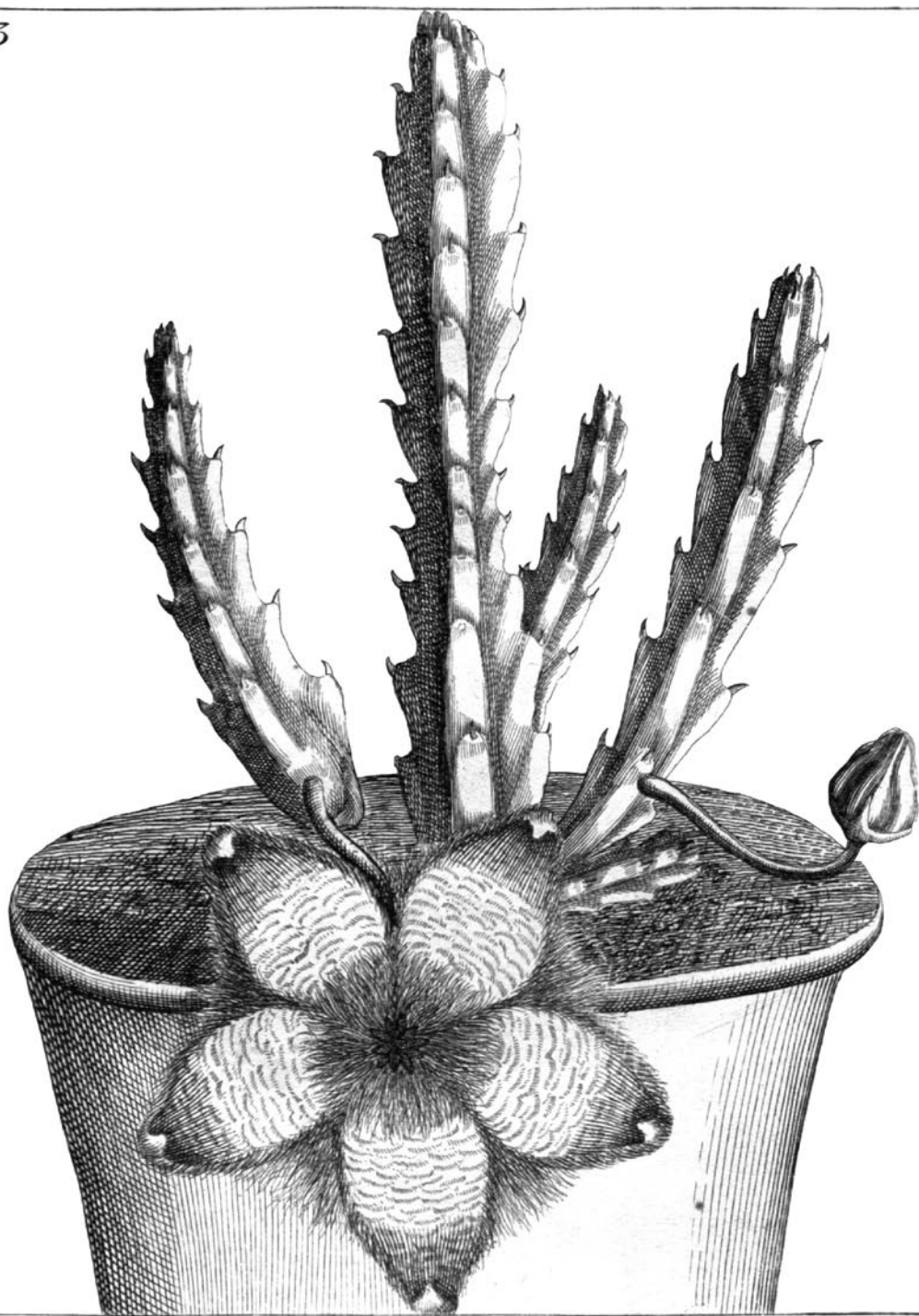
This Flower yields a strong Scent like Carrion, which entices the Flies to lay their Eggs upon it. When the Blossom is past there

there succeed long Cods, which contain Seeds resembling those of an Apocynum, or Dogs-bane, of a Chesnut Colour, being pointed with a Down or Cotton like Substance. This may be propagated either by Seed, or by setting the Stems in the Earth. It requires a warm House in Winter, and no Water, but in the hottest Summer Weather.

A Semine, five è Ramusculis in Terram infitis, hæc Planta oritur. Ædem calidam hiberno Tempore petit, parum autem Aquæ, nisi in calidissima Æstatis Siccitate.



Asclepias



Asclepias Africana, aizoides, flore pulchre fimbriat. Commel rar. 19.

IN Locis montanis, atque saxosis, propè Promontiorum Bonæ Spei, crescit hæc Planta, & se priori, more Vegetationis, quam maximè assimulat, nisi ut Scapos illius majores, & paulò erectiores emittit, neque ad Radices agendos maximè sunt propensæ. In summâ Valetudine Coloris sunt graminei, & in extremâ tantum Senectute ad purpureum aliquantulum declinant.

Flores quam plurimos Junii, Julii & Augusti menses, præbent hæc Planta, qui prioribus Coloris sunt surdioris, & tam in Centro quam in extremis Marginibus purpurea Lanugine pulcherrimè ornantur; Olfactui autem nihilominus priore, offendunt.

Hanc Plantam ex Hortis Amstelodamensibus in Angliam anno 1714. ipse primus attuli. Scapos sive Virgultas in Terram inferendo, facillimè propagatur, & modo supra dicto Culturam recipit.

The larger thick leav'd
Cape Fritillary

THIS Plant is a Native of the mountainous stony Grounds about the Cape of Good Hope, and is in many Respects like the former in its mode of Growth, but brings its Stems somewhat larger and more upright, which are not very apt to take Root; they are of a Grass green Colour when they are in Health, and tending to a purple, when the Plant is decaying.

This Plant, if we do not cut it too much, is very free to give is Flowers in June, July, and August, which are darker colour'd than the former, and adorn'd, on the Edges and in the Center, with a fine purple Down, but is no less disagreeable to the Smell than the former.

I brought this first into England, anno. 1714. from Amsterdam. It is easily propagated by setting the Stems in the Earth, and must be managed like the former.

The smaller dwarf Tongue
leav'd **Fig-Marygold.**

THIS Plant, as well as the former, is a Native of Africa, growing in dry Ground, seldom exceeding three Inches in Height, but lying close to the Earth, the Leaves are very succulent, about an Inch broad, and about three Inches long, if they are not kept too close from the Air, but when they are kept too hot, I have known the Leaves of this Plant above four Inches long; between the Leaves come forth the Flowers like that in the Figure without Foot-stalks, whose Petals are of a bright yellow Colour, these are seen all the Summer, after which the Fruit ripens.

We propagate this Plant from the Off-sets, which we set in the Earth, after they have lain in the Sun a Day or two to dry.

A common Green-house, will preserve it in Winter.

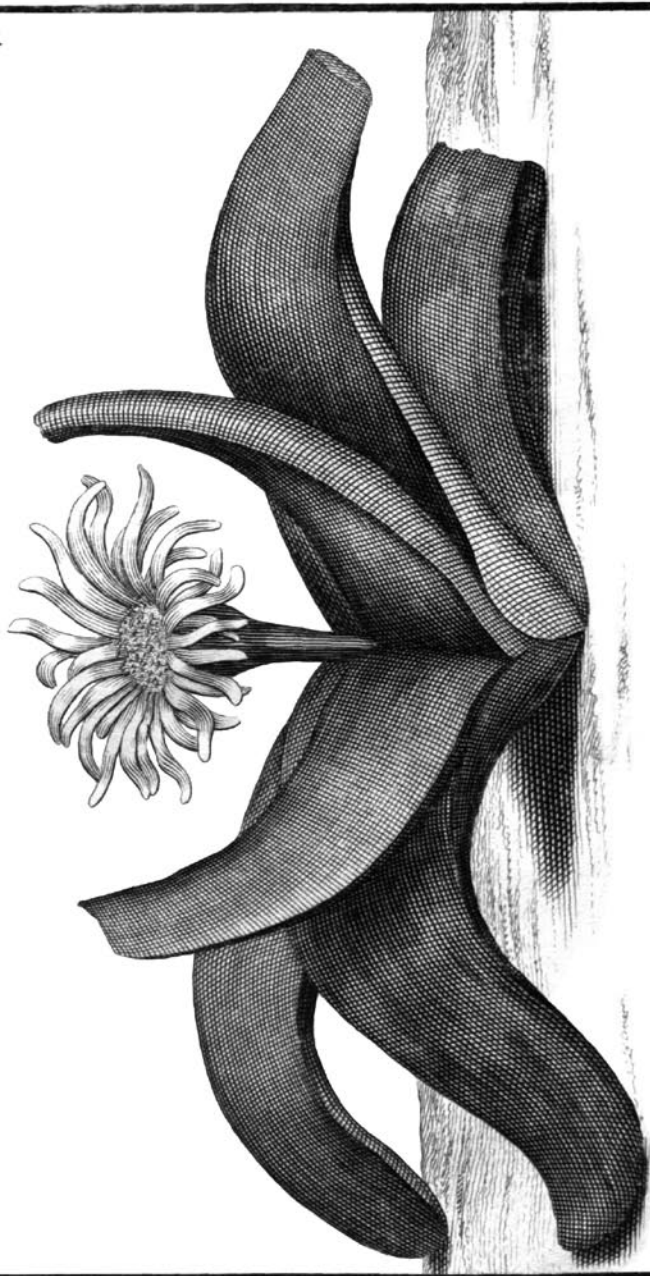
Ficoides Afric, acaulos, Foliis latissimis, crassissimis, lucidis, conjugatis, brevioribus flore, aureo amplo, Pedunculo brevi. Boerh. Ind. alt. 292. No. 7.

PLanta hæc quemadmodum, & proximè superius descripta, solo Africano Originem suam acceptam refert, crescitq in Locis aridis. Planta integra Digitos tres Altitudine raro superat, sed humiliter prope Terram crescit, Folia illius Succī sunt plena, & ad unius Digiti Latitudinem, & trium Digitorum Longitudinem, sese extendunt, nisi ex Aere puro nimis occluduntur, sin vero Calori perquàm inteso nudata sunt, Folia hujusce Plantæ sæpissime vidi ad quatuor Digitorum Longitudinem pervenisse. E medio Foliorum erumpunt Flores, haud dissimiles Representationi Æneæhicadhibitæ, cum Pedunculo, hujusce Floris Petali Flavedinis sunt lucidissimi; hi omni æstivo Tempore Oculis apparent, & his discedentibus Fructus ad Maturitatem accedit.

Hanc Pnatam ex Ramusculis five Virgultis sæpenuerò propagatur, quæ Terræmandantur, postquam unius vel duorum Dierum Spatium in Radiis solaribus ad exsiccandum accubuerant.

Hypocaustum vulgare è Frigore brumali illam tutam conservabit.

The



H. Hulbergh Sc.



The large Silver Olive
leav'd ~~Fig-Marygold.~~

THIS Plant is a quick
Grower, shooting forth
its Branches about seven In-
ches in a Summer, the Leaves
which are set on in Pairs, are of
the Size and Figure of large
Olive Leaves, powder'd with
Silver.

In June and July, at the End
of every shoot come forth Ra-
diated Flowers, which are five
or six in Number, the Petals
are of a Silver White, but the
Center is of a Straw Colour.
The whole Plant is inclined
to run open the Ground, where
it will strike Root of its own
accord, and is easily propaga-
ted by cutting off the young
Shoots, and setting them in the
Earth in the Summer.

It must be shelter'd in a common
Green-House in the Winter.

Ficoides Africana procumbens,
Foliis planis, conjugatis,
lucidis, perfoliata Floribus
amplis, filamentosa, ex albo
flavescentibus.

OCyus crescit hæc Planta, Ra-
mulos suos in unius Æstatis
Spatio, ad digitos septem, Longitu-
dine porrigens. Folia binatim po-
sita, Punctis variegata argenteis, quæ,
Sole splendente, hujus Plantæ Pul-
chritudinem augment plurimum.

Extra Extremitates uniuscujusq
Ramuli, Junii & Julii Mensibus Flo-
res radiatos emittit. Petali Coloris
sunt argentei verè albicantis, Me-
ditullium autem straminei. Planta
integra Humi serpit, ubi Sponte, seu
nullo cogente, Radices aget, & tunc
Ramulorum tenerrimorum Excisi-
one, & in Terram æstivo Tempore
Insition facillimè propagatur.

Confervatorium sive Hypocauft-
um vulgare ex Injuriis Hiemalibus
illam defender.

Ficoides

Ficoides Africana frutescens,
perfoliata, Folia triangulari,
glaucis, punctato, Cortice
lignoso, candido, tenui. *Boerh.*
Ind. alt. 290. No. 16.

The larger perfoliated
Fig-Marygold.

Hæc Ficoides Cælo & solo
Africano Originem ducit, &
in locis saxosis, haud dissimilis
Plantæ supradictæ, nutritur. Sed
quod notatu dignum est, Folia &
Pedunculi, (veluti Tabulâ facillimè
demonstratur) unius&ejusdem sunt
Substantiæ continuatæ. Colore gau-
det viridi ad Albedinem paululùm
accedente, tardè crescit, & cum ad
Altitudinem sex pluriùmve Digito-
rum accrevit, haud facile sese susti-
net, quomobrem Fulcris illam sus-
tentate curamus. Flores se ostentant
in Mense Augusti: Coloris purpu-
rei ad Rubedinem inclinantis, in
Meditullio orbicularem continens
Figuram, ad Albedinem tendentem.

THIS Ficoides is a Native
of Africa, growing in such
stony Places as the former, and
is very remarkable in hav-
ing its Leaves and their Foot-
stalks all of one Piece, as the
Figure expresses. This Plant is
of a whitish green Colour,
growing but slowly, and not
capable of supporting it self,
when it is above six Inches
high, so that we usually sup-
port it with Props, I have yet
only seen it flower in my Gar-
den, the Blossoms appear'd in
August, radiated with Petals
of a reddish purple Colour, ha-
ving in the Center a bottle
like Figure, somewhat whitish,
and powder'd on the Top with
yellow Dust.

Radices sunt *fibrosæ*, & perpaucæ,
fitantum Magnitudinem Plantæ nu-
triendæ in animo revolvis. Propa-
gatur Terræ Inferendoejus Ramuscu-
los Mense Maii.

Its Roots are fibrous, and
very few in Proportion to the
Plant it is to nourish, it is
propagated by Cuttings plant-
ed in May.



H. Hulbergh Sculp.

The smaller perfoliated
Fig-Marygold.

THIS Fig-Marygold is also a Native of Africa, and in its manner of growing imitates the former but the Leaves are much greener.

The Branches, when they begin to grow woody, have a Springiness in them, as if they were hung upon Wires; but the Plant must nevertheless be supported with Props, when it is more than six Inches high, I have not yet heard that it has flower'd in England, 'tis propagated as the former

Ficoides Afric. Foliis triangulari, glauco, perfoliato, brevissimo, Apice spinoso. Boerh. Ind. alt. 29. No. 17.

HÆC Ficoides Africano Solo Hestoriunda, Forma quoque crescendi priori haud dissimilis, nisi ut Folia ejicit multò viridiora.

Ramuli, cum primum sunt lignosi, quamdàm quasi Tendacitatem retinent, Filo veluti metallico firmati; Plantam ipsam nihilominus Sustentaculis incumbere necesse est, cum ad Altitudinem amplius sex Digitorum accrevit. Flores se ostentant in Mense Augusti Coloris purpurei ad rubedinem inclinantis. Propagatur, veluti in prioribus ostenditur.

Thity-



Tithymalus aizoides, arborefcens, fpinofus, caudice angulari, Nerii folio *Commel Prælucl Bot 56.*

A Promontorio Bonæ Spei nobis hæc Planta eft advecta, è Terrâ Ramulis oritur Succulentifimis erectis, qui nihilominus nodis irregularibus in extremitatibus circolvuntur, quorum unumquemque fupra, duæ Spinæ breves oriuntur fubfufcæ, & illine exiriuntur Folia Succies Foliorum Sedi arbor plenacentis, formæ aliquatenus accedentia.

Hæc Planta ad altitudinem unius circitèr Pedis frondefcit, & pofttea Arbufculum effe trium Altitudine Pedum progreditur.

Confervatorium vulgare, ex Injuriis Hyemalibus illam defendet, & Ramufculos abfcinndendo, & eos in terram inferendo, mense Junij, propagavi, cum primum duorum triumve dierum Spatium Radiis Solaribus, expofiti, accubuerunt ad arefcandum Vultus eorum, à materna Plantâ exciffione effectum. Ex illis enim omni amputatione Succus Lacteus ubertè effluit.

The Oleander leav'd Euphorbium.

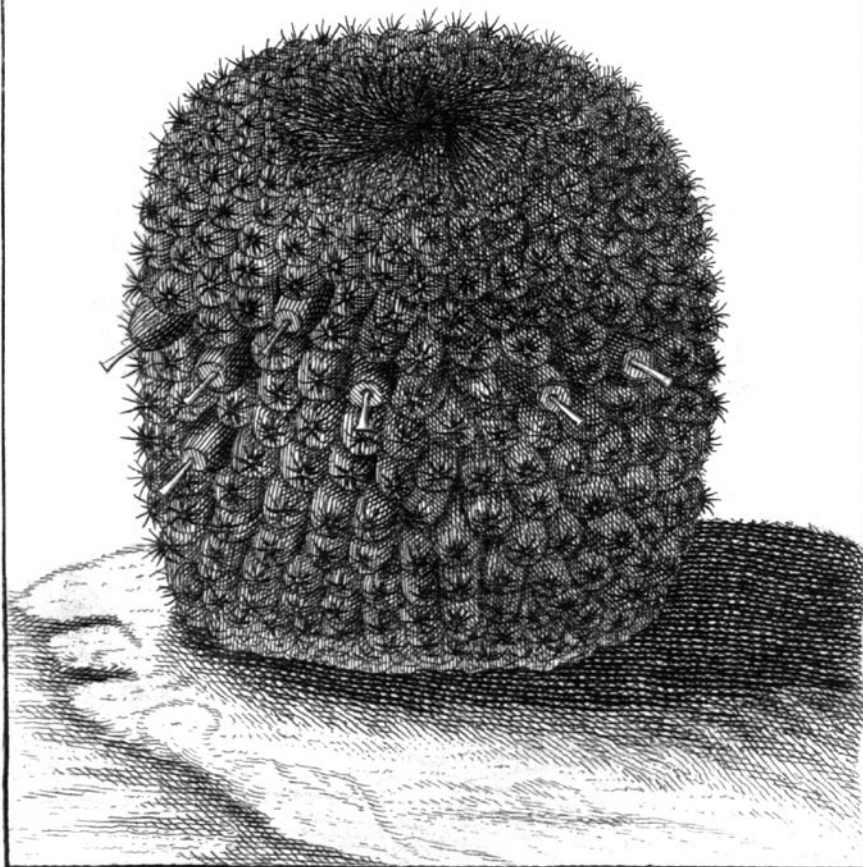
THIS Plant is brought to us from the Cape of Good Hope, it rifes out of the Ground with green Succulent Stems, which shoot upright, but are irregularly knotted on the edges; on each of which Knots are placed a couple of fhort brownish Spines, from whence alfo fpring the Leaves, which are Succulent and fomewhat fhaped like the Leaves of the Sedum Arborescens.

This Plant, when it is a Foot high begins to Branch and will in time make a Shrub of about three Foot high.

I have kept it in a common Green-Houfe, and propagated it by the fmall Shoots, fetting them in fine Earth in June, firft letting them lie two or three Days in the Sun to dry up the Wound made by taking them from the Mother Plant, for upon every Amputation the Milky Juice flows abundantly.

Small





Ficoides, seu Ficus Africana
Sphærica Tuberculata La-
tescens, Flore Albo Fru-
ctu Pyramidali Rubro.

Small African **Melon-
Thistle.**

HUNC Melo Carduum è Pro-
montorio Bonæ Spei origi-
nem traxisse constat, & frigore Hy-
emali in Conservatorio vulgari haud
difficillimè passus est. Sex superasse
digitos nondum aliquos adhuc me-
vidissemmini, nihilominus per pau-
ciorum in Hortis Amstelode-men-
sibus diù floruerant.

Truncus hujuscè Plantæ, trium Di-
gitorum Diametri, Substantiam Po-
mi internam quam maximè affimu-
lat, & omnis illius superficies Ma-
mellis usquequaque circumvelata,
summitates vero ornatae sunt Nodu-
lis spinarum Stellas referentium, è
quarum interspatiis apparent Flo-
res, & postea erumpunt Fructus pri-
mo quidè aspectu, plenè ac per-
fectè maturos, & ad Ruborem altum
accedentes. Illis continentur Se-
mina quædam exigua nigra, quæ in
Areolâ callida sata, Plantas juniores
proferrent: Sin autem Cacumen
sive Summitatem illius exscindimus
stirps reliqua Verticibus novis repul-
lulabit, qui Vertices, æstivo tempo-
re abscissi, ad majus Incrementum,
in terram sunt inferendi.

THIS Melon-Thistle is
brought to us from the
Cape of Good-Hope, and is
hard enough to stand the Win-
ter in a common Green-House. I
have not yet seen any of them
exceed six Inches in height, tho'
there are some of them at Am-
sterdam, that have been there
many years.

The Body of it, which is
about three Inches Diameter,
is of the Substance of the Flesh
of an Apple, which is cover'd
all over with green-Knots
pointed with Stars of a red-
dish brown Colour, from between
which come forth the Flowers,
and afterwards the Fruit breaks
out at once perfectly ripe, and
of a deep red Colour: These in-
clude little black Seeds, which
being sown in an hot Bed, will
bring forth young Plants, or if
we cut off the Top of the Plant,
the remaining part will put
forth young Heads, which may
be separated from it in the Sum-
mer, and planted for Increase.

C

The

The Little Cluster'd Aloë.

THIS Aloe is also an African Plant, and is the smallest of any of that Tribe.

The Roots are fibrous and white, sustaining many Leaves placed round about the Center of the Plant; these Leaves are pointed at the Extremities, and their Margins or Edges, as well as their Backs, are set with whitish tender Spines.

In August appears the flower Stalk, bearing whitish Flowers towards the Top.

It has not yet ripen'd any Seed with us, but may be easily propagated by the young Plants which frequently appear about the Root.

It loves a light Soil, a temperate Air, and little Water.

Aloë Afric. minima, atroviridis; spinis herbaceis numerosis ornata. *Boerb. Ind.* p. 131.

ALOE hæc quoque Africana Planta, & inter tribules suos minimum est.

Radicalibus sustentatur hæc Aloe fibrosis & albicantibus, folia multa in Orbem posita his innascuntur, & in mucronem acutum exeunt, in utraque margine & dorso medio spinis armantur albis & inermibus; hoc est non rigidis sed flexilibus.

Mense Augusto scapus floriferus prodit è centro hujus plantæ, in extremis parit flores colore albido.

Semina hæcenus produxit nulla, sed per plantas juniores ex ipsis radicibus pullulantes propagati potest.

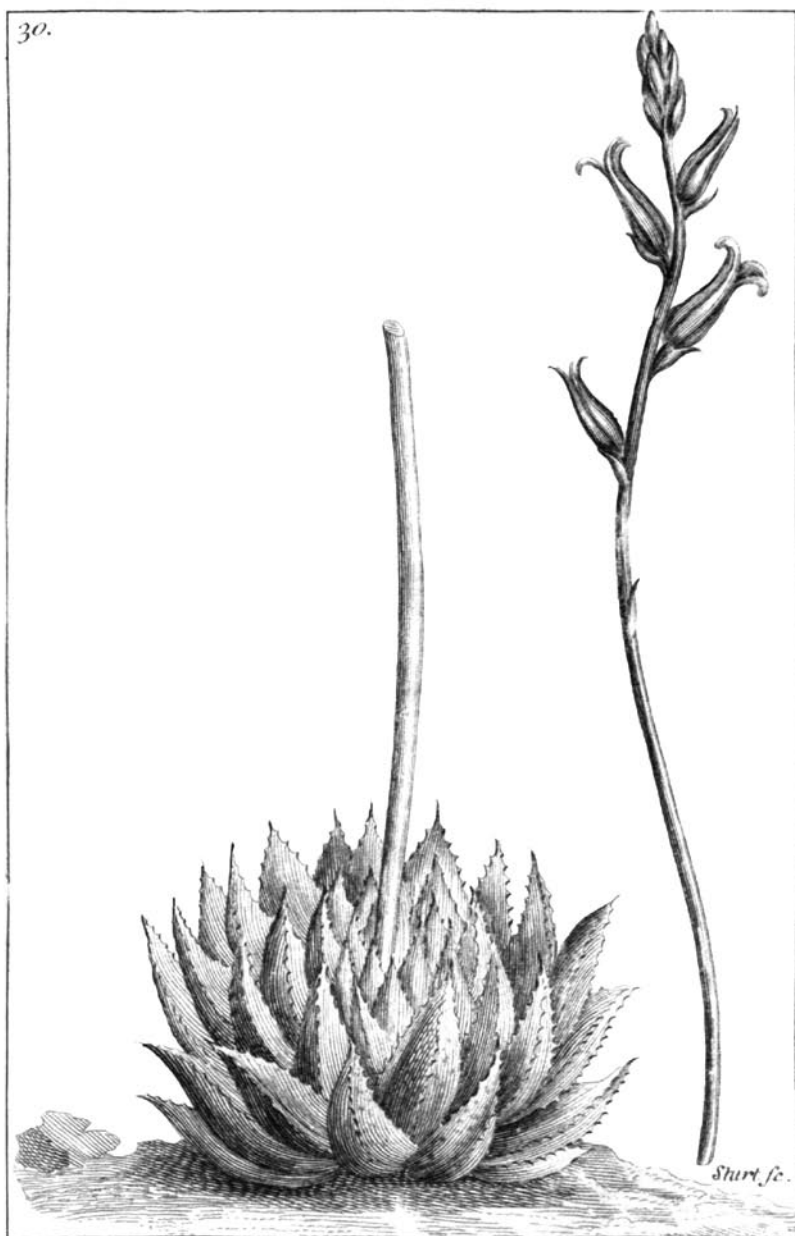
Terra arenosa, Aer temperatus, Aquæ parum plantæ huic sunt in deliciis.

The E N D.

FINIS.



30.



Admonitia ad Bibliopegum.

IN hoc libro Icones agglutinandæ sunt chartarum laci-
niis; singulæ autem inferantur
fuis locis, ut hic ordine notantur.

Directions to the Book- binder.

IN binding of this Book the
Figures must be pasted each
of them to front the paper
Page, as follows.—

Icon.	21.	Inferatur pagin.	_____	1
	22.	_____	_____	3
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	30.	_____	_____	12

N. B. *This Work will now be carried on with all Expeditions.*

HISTORIA

Plantarum Succulentarum:

COMPLECTENS,

Hæc Infrequentes PLANTAS,

Aloen scilicet, Ficoiden, Cereum, Melocardum

Aliaque ejus Generis,

Quæ in *Horto Sicco* coli non possunt.

SECUNDUM

Prototypum, puta Naturam, in TABELLIS

ÆNEIS INSCULPTAS.

EARUNDEM

Descriptiones huc accedent, & Cultura.

DECAS. IV.

A RICARDO BRADLEY, *Prof. Bot. Cantab. R. S. S.*

LONDINI:

Impensis A U T H O R I S, prostant Venales a *Gul. Mears*
apud insigne *Agni* propè portam *Templi* 1727.

THE
HISTORY
OF
SUCCULENT PLANTS:
CONTAINING,

The ALOES, FICOIDS (OR FIG-MARY-GOLDS) TORCH THISTLES, MELON-THISTLES, and such others as are not capable of an *Hortus-siccus*.

Engraved, from the *Originals*, on Copper-Plates; With their *Descriptions*, and Manner of Culture.

DECADE IV.

By RICHARD BRADLEY, *Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge*, and F. R. S.

L O N D O N:

Printed for WILLIAM MEARS, at the *Lamb* without Temple bar. MDCCXXVII.

V I R O R E I

BOTANICÆ Peritissimo

M^{ro}. *SHERARD*, Legum Doctori,

Smyrnensi non ita pridem Confuli,

Quartam hanc Decadem Plantarum
Succulentarum Humillime D. D.

In omni Obsequio

Devinctissimus,

RICARDUS BRADLEY.

T O T H E

Most Incomparable, Learned, and Acurate *Botanist*,

Dr *SHERRARD*, L. L. D. and F. R. S.

Late Conful at *S M Y R N A*;

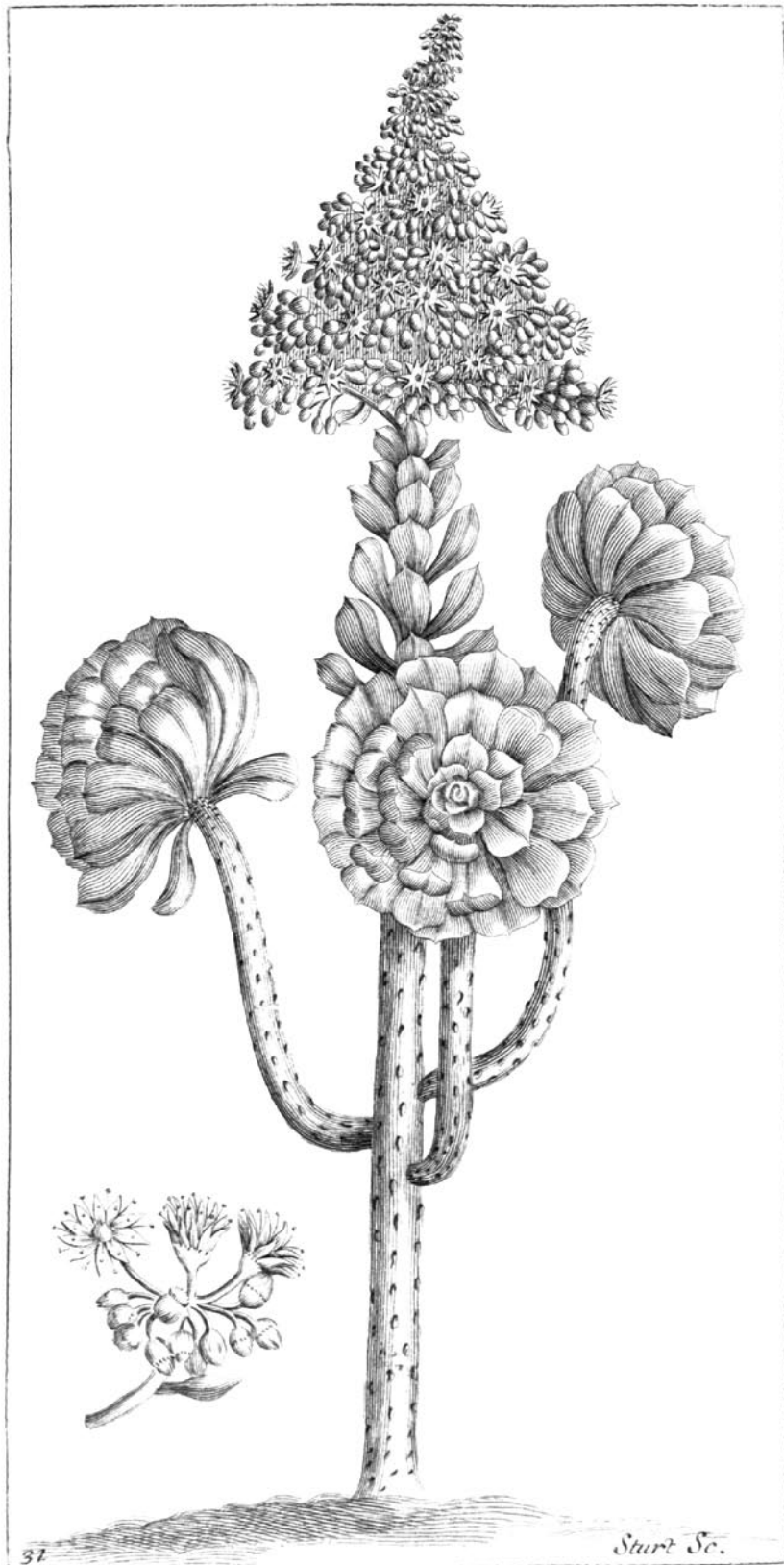
This Fourth Decade of *Succulent Plants*
is most Humbly Dedicated and Pre-
fented,

By his

most obliged,

humble Servant,

RICHARD BRADLEY.





Sedum Majus Arborescens I. B.
33. 686.

The Tree Houseleek, with
a Yellow Flower.



PLANTA hæc ad sex septemve pedum altitudinem assurgit, complures exerens ramulos erectos; fluctique in apicibus racematim foliorum corona, rosarum more, ordine tamen dispositas; quod ex Icone constabit. Apices hi rosæ-formes expandunt sese plerumque tres quatuor ve digitos, foliisque gaudent binos pollices longis, colorem viridiorem referentibus.

Florescente hac Planta ex apicum mediotulliopediculusemicatat altitudinem



THIS Plant will grow to be six or seven Foot high, bringing many Branches, which grow upright, bearing on each Top an Head of Leaves in Clusters, almost in the Manner of a Rose, but very regularly set together; as may appear by the Figure. These Rose-like Heads measure generally about three or four Inches over, and each Leaf is about two Inches in Length, of a Grass-green Colour.

When this Plant attempts flowering, one of the Heads breaks forth from

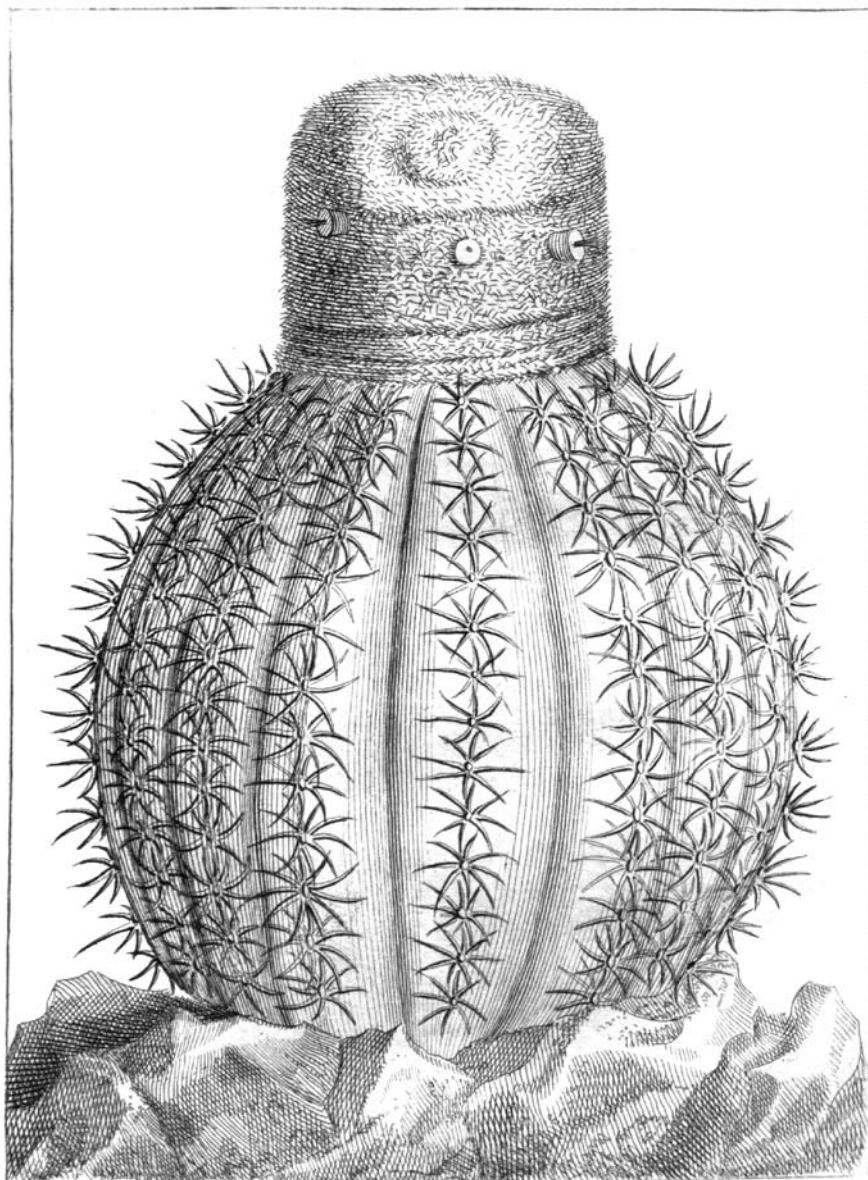
dinem pedalem, utrinque foliis decoratus; germinatque Figura pyramisali, flavis abunde ornatus floribundus & stellatis. Planta vero hujus Descriptionis Etipum, medio Augusto florere cœpit, & ritu florum congenerum, maximum Hyemis partem flosculos edebat; maturum autem semen ejus nondum mihi contigit videre.

In mensibus æstivalibus terræque cribrata furculi nullo negotio radices agunt; Hyeme tamen imbres & frigora repellantur, operculis interpositis. Species hujus tribus, foliis variegatis, apud nos degit nondum tamen, ut memini, nobiscum in florem prorupit.

from the Middle; and rises till it becomes a Stalk of a Foot high, adorn'd with Leaves on every Side, and then branches in a pyramidal Form, bearing Yellow Star-like Flowers in great Numbers. The Plant which I delineated this from, began to flower about the Middle of August; and according to the Manner of others of the same Kind, continued flowering the greatest Part of the Winter; but I have not yet discover'd any ripe Seed upon it.

It is easily propagated, by setting the Branches in fine sifted Earth, in any of the Summer Months, and kept from Water in the Winter, or while we shelter it from the Frost in the Greenhouse; we have a Sort of this, with variegated Leaves, but it has not yet flower'd with us.





Ectrinomelocactus.

PLANTA hæc nomine Melocardui insignitur ex partibus; quoniam caulis ejus melonis æmulus canaliculatus & multangulus conspicitur; cujus extremitates spinis stellatis sunt obsitæ, femunciam & dimidium longæ: Hinc enim appellationem sortitur Melocardui.

Spinosa caulis, & Melonis æmulus, infummitate gerit coronam lanuginosam, in cujus superficie rubæ exiles spinæ, aurantii maturi colorem simulant, ridentur; & ex spinarum meditullio præcocioriuntur fructus, coloris mali Persicæ inter florendum; quibus durantibus per paucos dies, ocyus decidunt.

D. Fairchild Hoxtoniensis, Rei horti si promovenda natus, quam plurimas hujusmodi plantas sativas suscitavit ex pulvino calenti: Et amputata summitate, tenelli succrescent ramusculi, idque repetitis

The Turk's Head, or Turk's Cap, so call'd in America, or with us the true Melon-Thistle.

THIS Plant is particularly call'd Melon Thistle, because the Body of the Plant resembles a Melon, being ribb'd, and consisting of many Angles; the Edges of which are very thick, set with Star-like Thorns, about three Fourths of an Inch long, which is the Occasion of giving it the Name of Thistle as well as Melon.

This thorny and Melon like Body bears on its Top a woolly or cottony Head, on the outside of which, appear reddish small Spines, which gives is a Colour not much unlike that of a full ripe Orange; from the midst of which, come forth the Fruit full ripe, of a Peach-bloom Colour, which remain a few Days upon the Plant, and then drop off.

From the Seed of this Fruit, Mr. Fairchild, a famous Gardener of Hoxton, has raised many young Plants, by sowing them in the Summer in Hot-beds; and if the Head be then cut off, the Plant will put

B forth

tis vicibus; adeo ut numerosa propag plantationi inferviat.

Hæc planta, aqua pauxillâ contentus, perpetuum & intensum solem postulat; ad littus vero nostrum appellit ex insulis Nevis & S. Christophori, Americanis.

Hanc plantam aliquoties vidi tres pedes altam, pedemque latam in prominenti parte; licet cum huc asportetur superat pedem altitudine.

forth new Branches, if we may so call them, that may be afterwards cut off and transplanted.

This is a Plant that loveth very little Water, and must have constantly a great Share of Heat. We receiv'd them from the Islands, Nevis, and St. Christopher's in America.

I have seen of this Plant three Foot high, and in the broadest Part above a Foot over, but it is most commonly brought to us about a Foot high.





Aloe Africana, caulescens, foliis caulem amplectentibus, floribus aurentiacis. Dom. Gul. Sherrard.

Common-spotted American Aloe.

AL^OE hæc maculosa, tantum cedit majori Americana speciei in hortis nostris frequentandis: Folia ejus plus minus pedem longa, cum ad justam magnitudinem accreverint; in summitate sunt acuminata descendentibus spinis. Color gramineus albo maculatus, intuenti conspectum præse fert gratissimum.

Menſe Julio ſcapus floriferus prodiſt e centro hujus plantæ, in Extremis parit flores colore ba-laustiſtino.

Facile propagatur hæc Aloe plantis junioribus ſatis frequenter ex ipſa radice continuo pullulantibus.

Aerem adamat calidum et aridum, aquæ vero parum.

THIS spotted Aloe, next to the great American Kind, has been the most common in our Gardens. The Leaves are about a Foot in length, when they are at their full growth; they are pointed at the Extremities and thorn'd on the Sides; their Colour is a grass green, maculated with White, which renders the Plant very agreeable.

From the Centre of this Plant rises the Flower-Stalk, in July, bearing at the Extremity, the Flowers of a bright red Colour.

This is easily propagated by young Plants, which frequently appear about the Root.

It loves a warm dry Air and little Water.

*Ficoides, seu Ficus aizoides
Africana erecta, teritefolia,
floribus albis umbelatis.*

Par. But. 166.

AFRICANA est hæc planta
arbusculum refereus, pedes
duos altum; Folia ejus glauci
sunt coloris, binatim posita.

Planta hæc rarius Efflorescit
licet instante partu racemos emit-
tit floribus peralbis apibusque
flavis, suavelentibus adinstar a-
mygdalæ amaræ.

Eam propagabis facili-
mè si ejus ramusculum in terram infer-
veris mensibus Junii & Julii.

Ficoides hæc etenim ejusque
generis aliæ, amant aerem libe-
rum, nisi planè nimis frigidum.

The White-flower'd, Sweet-
scented, Umbeliferous
Fig-Marygold.

THIS Plant is a native of
Africa, it makes a Shrub
about two Foot high, bringing its
Leaves in Pairs; at the Joints,
of a Whitish-green Colour.

It blossoms but seldom, and then
brings Clusters of very white Flow-
ers with yellow Apices, smelling
like bitter Almonds; the Leaves
are of a Whitish-green Colour.

This Fig-Marygold is easily pro-
pagated, by planting Cuttings off
it in June and July.

It may be kept the Winter in a
common Green-house, and loves an
open Air, when the Weather is not
very sharp.







*Ficoides, seu Ficus aizoides
Africana folio longo tenui,
flore Aurantio Boerh. Ind.
alt. 291 Fo. 5.*

The Hairy Spindle-leav'd
Fig-Marygold, with a
pale Purple-Flower

PROMONTORIUM Bonæ
spei nobis commendat hanc
plantam: Suffruticis mensuram
æquat, crescitque erectæ, caule
minutis capillis obfito; folia per
paria exarticulationibus emittens,
punctis variegata Argenteis flo-
res que ejus sunt coloris purpurei
ad pallidum vergentis, in mediti-
tullio petalorum striati purpureo
faturatori. Singula biennio hæc
planta e sarmentis oriunda, men-
sibus æstivis; vivendo enim non
tertium vivit annum.

Efflorescit hæc planta in men-
sibus Julio & Augusto; uberrime
semen emittit, cui ferendo mensis
Martius benignissimus. Hyberno
tempore hypocaufti vulgaris ope
indiget.

THIS Plant is brought to
us from the Cape of Good-
Hope; it makes a small Shrub,
holding its Shoots upright, the
Stalks are cover'd with small
Hairs, it bears its Leaves in Pairs,
at the Joints; seemingly powder'd
with Silver, and its Flowers are
of a pale Purple Colour, striped
through the Middle of the Petala,
with a Deep-bar-Purple, we ought
to raise this Plant from Cuttings,
every two Years, any time in the
Summer, for it dies when it has
lived three Years.

This flowers in July and Au-
gust, and bears Seed plentifully,
which may be sown in March; it
requires only a common Green-
house in the Winter.



Ficoides, seu Ficus, aizoides Africana, frutescens, folio glauco, parvo, flore violaceo, Boerh. Ind. alt. 290. N^o. 8

HAEC planta forſan primùm præ cæteris ejuſdem generis, Anglicum inviſit ſolum: Porrigebatam nobis Promontorium Bonæ Spei.

Ramulufculorum extremitate flores proveniunt menſibus Julio & Auguſto, more cæterarum Ficoidum irradiati: Sunt que coloris purpurei. Seo, neglecta renouvellatione, hæc planta vivendo non tertiam vincit annum. Biennio igitur nondum, completo & durante æſtate præſegmina terræ ſunt inferenda.

The Purple-flower'd, Spindle-leav'd Fig-Marygold.

THIS Plant perhaps is one of the oldeſt Fig-Marygolds that we have had in England; it was brought us from the Cape of Good Hope; it makes an upright Shrub, about two foot high, bringing the Leaves in Croſs pairs at the Joints.

On the Extremity of the Branches come the Flowers, in July and Auguſt, which are radiated like other Fig-Marygold, and are of a blueiſhpurple-Colour; but this Plant will not laſt longer than three Years without renewing; and therefore when it is in its ſecond Year, plant ſome cuttings off it in the Summer to raiſe new Plants.







Ficoides Afric. caule lignoso, erecta, folio triangulari, ensiformi, scabri, flore luteo, magno. Boerh. Ind. alt. 289.

AFFRICANA hæc est planta arbusculum referens: Folia fert glauca, floresque flavi five limonii coloris.

Ex hæc plant, media hyeme copiose pallulant flores tegmine accedente ne fragiore adurantur, qua quidam tempestate folia remusculique uberius protuberant quam cum in apricum proferuntur, copiam tamen aeris temperioris & aquæ sustinabit, hæc planta parumque refugii frigora protelabit.

Propagatur quemadmodum & proxime descripta planta.

The upright Triangular-leafed Fig-Marygold, with a yellow Flower.

THIS Shrub we received from the Cape of Good Hope; the Leaves are of a blueish Green, and the Flower of a bright Yellow or Lemmon Colour.

This Plant flowers in the Winter very freely, while it is in the Green-house; at which Time, the Leaves and Stalks grow longer than they usually do when the Plant is abroad: It delights in abundance of Air, and will bear frequent watering; a very little Shelter will defend it from the Frosts.

We may progate this Plant like the former.



Ficoides Afric. reptans, folio triangulari, viridi, flore saturate purpureo.

FICOIDES hæc promontorio Bonæ Spei oriunda. Solum ficcum saxosumque amat, caules enim & folia sunt generis succulentioris; plantaque omni ex parte humi serpens obfidence humore, promptè putrescit; adeo ut modici imbres nutritioni sunt fatis, nisi radii solares aut locus declivis aquas confestim minuant. Notatu dignum, quod genicula, ubi folia prorumpunt e novellis, distincta sunt colore rubeo-purpureo.

Planta hæc apud me florebat mense Septembri flores radiatos purpure coloris. Summitatibus præfectis numerus facillime adaugeatur sub æstivo sole,

The Club-leaved Creeping-Fig-marygold, with purple Flowers.

THIS Fig-Marygold comes from the Cape of Good Hope: It delights in a dry stony Soil, for the Stalks and Leaves are very succulent, and the whole Plant creeping upon the Ground, will easily rot with wet; and so it requires little Water where there is not a great share of Sun to dry the Surface of the Earth immediately; the Earth does not draw off the Moisture presently of it self: It is remarkable, for having the Joints where the Leaves appear in the new Shoots, markt with a reddish Purple-Colour.

This Plant flower'd with me in September, with radiated Flowers of a Purple-Colour. It is easily propagated by Cuttings planted in the Summer.







Ficoides Africana, aculeis longissimis & foliatis nascentibus ex alis foliorum, Boerh. Ind. alt. 290. N^o 18.

AFRICANA est hæc Ficoides, frutescit ad altitudinem pedalem, cum minutis foliis per pares adgenicula dispositis, formâ triangulari.

Caulium extremitates in duris acutisque spinas desinunt, quibus divisis tenuioris emergunt spinæ una cum fasciculis foliorum florumque pallide purpurei coloris. Florendi tempus cedit mensibus Augusto & Septembri. Singulis annis, tempore æstivo, renovatur ex filamentis, cum ad tertium annum non durabit. Rarissimam hanc plantam solum vidi in fortis releberimæ nuper ducissæ de Beaufort.

The Thyme-leaf'd Thorny-
Fig-Marygold.

THIS is brought to us from the Cape of Good Hope: It makes a Shrub about a Foot high, with small triangular Leaves, of a Light-green Colour, set in Pairs at the Joints.

The Extremities of the Stalks are terminated with hard sharp Thorns, which branch into smaller Thorns, among which, come Knots of Leaves, and the Flowers of a pale Colour. The flowering Season is in August and September. It should be renewed every Year, by Cuttings planted in the Summer, for it will not live to be three Years old. I have only seen this Plant in the Garden of the late celebrated Dutcheß of Beaufort.



Ficoides Afric. reptans, folio triangulari, crasso, longissimo flore intus luteo, extus aurantiaco.

The creeping Cluster-leaf'd Fig-Marygold, with a Yellow-Flower.

HÆC etiam plant Africam genitale solum fatetur, quæ humi procumbit semper, & redeunte æstute tenellos emittit furculos utrinque, quorum prope extremitates prodeunt flores pediculis infii tentes, pollinem & dimidium longis. Cur flos sese aperuit, petalorum pars superio coloris lucidè flavi pars tamen alter colore subuloso flavoque variegata

Folia formâ triangulari plus minus tres pollices longa, graminei color racematim posita.

Ex avulso ramulo, ut omnes plantæ aizoides, facile multiplicatur.

THIS is also an African which always lies close to the Earth, sending forth young Shoots every Summer from all Sides; near the Extremities of which, come the Flowers upon Foot-stalks, about an Inch and half long, when the Flower is open, the upper Side of the Petalls is of a bright Yellow-Colour, but the back Side of them is variegated with a brownish Red and Yellow.

The Leaves are Triangular, and near three Inches long set together in Clusters, of a Grass-green Colour.

This *Ficoides* as well as all other succulent Plants, may be encreased by Cuttings.

F I N I S





ADMONITIO ad Bibliopegum
 in hoc libro Icones aggluti-
 nandæ sunt chartarum Laciniis, sin-
 gulæ autem inferantur suis locis, ut
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Note, The Fifth DECADE is now in the Press and compleats this work.

N. B. The reader is desired to correct the Error of the Printer in Re-
 gard to the Folio's, which are wrong number'd, the Folio's 1. and
 2. should be 7. and 8.

HISTORIA

Plantarum Succulentarum:

COMPLECTENS,

Hæc Infequentes PLANTAS,

Aloen scilicet, Ficoiden, Cereum, Melocardum

Aliaque ejus Generis,

Quæ in *Horto Sicco* coli non possunt.

SECUNDUM

Prototypum, puta Naturam, in TABELLIS

ÆNEIS INSCULPTAS.

EARUNDEM

Descriptiones huc accedent, & Cultura.

DECAS. V.

A RICARDO BRADLEY, *Prof. Bot. Cantab. R. S. S.*

LONDINI:

Impensis A U T H O R I S, prostant Venales a *Gul. Mears*
apud insigne *Agni* propè portam *Templi* 1727.

THE
HISTORY
OF
SUCCULENT PLANTS:
CONTAINING,

The ALOES, FICOIDS (OR FIG-MARY-GOLDS) TORCH THISTLES, MELON-THISTLES, and such others as are not capable of an *Hortus-siccus*.

Engraved, from the *Originals*, on Copper-Plates; With their *Descriptions*, and Manner of Culture.

DECADE V.

By RICHARD BRADLEY, *Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, and F. R. S.*

L O N D O N:

Printed for WILLIAM MEARS, at the *Lamb* without Temple bar. MDCCXXVII.

HONORATISSIMO VIRO

CAROLO WAGERO, Equiti,

Uni ex Dominis Delegatis quibus rerum
Maritimarum cura mandatur, eidem-
que Classis *Brittaniæ* prefecto, et Re-
giæ Majestati a Secretis Confiliis.

Hec quinta Decas Succulentarum
Plantarum in masculinum
Honoris signum humillime De-
dicatur et offertur ab,

Obsequenttissimo

et addictissimo,

sibo Servo,

RICARDUS BRADLEY.

TO THE
RIGHT HONOURABLE
Sir CHARLES WAGER,
One of the Lords Commissioner's of the
Admiralty, and one of His Majesty's
Most Honourable Privy-Council.

This Fifth Decade of *Succulent Plants*
is most Humbly Dedicated and Pre-
sented,

By his

most obliged,

humble Servant,

RICHARD BRADLEY.





*Cotyledon Africana frutescens
flore umbellato Coccineo.
C. Commelin. Hort. Amste-
lodam. p. 24.*

The Scarlet-flower'd Afri-
can Cotyledon.

TRUNCUM ha-
bet hæc Cotyledon
rotundum, tubenrem
& quasi genicula-
tum, qui in ramos
dividitur, quos folia ex adverfo
bina ita amplectuntur, ut a ra-
mulis transfadigi videantur, hæc
succulenta, lata, mucronata, &
pauca hirsutie fimbriata sunt,
ramulorum cacuminapulcherrime
ornantur floribus numerosis, coc-
cineis,



*HIS Plant rises with
a round Stem, some-
what reddish and knot-
ted, which divides it-
self into several Bran-
ches, beset with Leaves in Crofs-
pairs at the Joints. These Leaves
are succulent, somewhat broad and
pointed, and a little fringed on
the Edges. On the Tops of the
Stalks come the Flowers in great
Numbers of a beautiful Carmine
Colour*

cineis, & umbellatim positis, & erectis, qui omnes monopetali, tubulati & quinquefidi sunt, & in calyce quinquefido & succulento nascuntur, fructus è variis vaginulis componitur femineminiutissimo fœtis:

Per integram floret ætatem.

Ex avulso ramulo in terram depacto facillime propagatur cum ilico radices agat.

Caspari Commelin M. D. Botanices Professoris & Academiæ Cæsareæ Naturæ Curiosorum Collegæ Horti Medici Amstelædamensis Plantæ Rariores & Exoticæ: Printed at *Leyden* 1706.

Colour placed in Umbells; they are monopetalous but divided at the Tops into five Parts, each Flower standing in a green succulent Calyx; and the Fruit or Seed-pod containing several Cells, full of very small Seeds.

It flowers in most of the Summer Months.

We may propagate this Plant easily, by setting Cuttings off it in the Earth, any time in the Summer. I brought this Cotyledon first into England, Anno 1714.





Ficoides Afric. folio triangulari, ensiformi, brevissimo, flore purpurascente, filamentoso. Boerh. Ind. alt 190. N^o. 19.

The Thyme-leaf'd Fig-Marygold.

FICOIDES hæc rarissimi superat digitos quinque, & inter tribules suos minimum est Arbsuculum; Folia vix frumenti granis Majora, compactè fatis & conjunctius posita in suos ramulos.

Mense Augusti flores emittit radiatos, colque Elegantissimos purpurei coloris.

Fructus hujus plantæ, in Anglia hæctenus me vidisse non Memini, quamvis passim apud Hortulanos curiosiores invenienda est hæc planta.

Eam propogabis facilè si ejus ramusculum in terram inferneris mensibus Junij & Julij.

Hæc planta etenim ejusque generis aliæ, amant aerem liberum, nisi planè nimis frigidum.

THIS Fig-Marygold seldom makes a Plant above five Foot high, and is one of the smallest Shrubs of this Family. The Leaves are hardly bigger than Grains of Wheat, and are set very close together upon the Branches.

The Flowers are radiated and of a fine Purple-Colour.

They appear about August, but I have not yet observ'd any ripe Fruit, notwithstanding it is growing in many curious Gardens.

It is easily propagated, by planting Cuttings or young Shoots off it, in June or July.

This Plant, and all others of the same Tribe, love an open free Air, when the Weather is not extreme cold.

Ficoides Afric. folio triangulari, ensiformi, glauco crasso, flore amplo, aureo.

The Dwarf - Triangular
White-leaf'd Fig-Mary-
gold.

FICOIDES hæc in locis saxosis crescit propè pre-montorium Bonæ spei, folia ejus triangularis sunt figuræ, Coloris quidam viridis ad Albedinem aliquatenus accedentia, digitos tres longa propè terram racematim crescentia.

Flores se ostentant in mense Augusti, coloris aurei suis pediculis quinque vel sex digitos longi insistentes.

Eam propagabis facillimè si ejusdem ramulculos terræ inferueris ut moris est cum priùs descriptis.

Adamat Aerem Calidum & Aridum, aquæ verò parum.

THIS Plant grows in stony Places, about the Cape of Good Hope; the Leaves, which grow in Clusters close to the Earth, are of a greenish white Colour, of a triangular Figure, and about three Inches in length.

The Flowers appear in August, upon Foot-stalks of five or six Inches in length, they are radiated and of a Golden-Colour.

We may easily propagate this Plant, if we set the Off-sets in the Earth, as directed for the former.

It loves a dry warm Air and little Water.



Ficoides





Senecio Africna arborefcens,
folio Ficoides Comel. rar.

40

The Ficoid-leaf'd African
Groundsell.

PLANTA hæc citiffimè
crefcit, fed in hortis noftris
pedes duos altitudine raro fupe-
rat; caulem habet craffum & ro-
tundum cui undique adhærent
folia craffa, fucculenta & mucro-
nata, ramulorum cacumina in
varios terminantur pediculos, qui
flores in calyce multisciffo &
cylindraceo ferunt multifidos,
femina, pappofa.

Cæterum glauca eft tota Planta
& ore cæfio obducta.

Ex avulfo ramulo, ut omnes
plantæ aizoides, facile multipli-
catur.

Succus hujus plantæ vifcofus,
oderatus & dulcis eft.

THO' this Plant is a quick
Grower, yet it rarely exceeds
the height of two Foot in our
Gardens. The Stem is round and
thick, fending forth many Branches,
about the Tops of which, grow the
Leaves, without any exact Order;
they are thick, juicy, and pointed
at the Ends, from the Extremities
of which Branches, come forth the
Flower-Stalks, bringing Clusters of
Flowers, each confifting of many
Flowerets, inclofed in a calyx of a
Cylindrical Figure; thefe are fuc-
ceeded by Pappofe Seeds.

Both the Leaves and Stalks of
the Plant are glaucous, and pow-
dered with a whitifh Dew, which
feels fomewhat oily.

The Slips or Cuttings of this
Plant, as well as thofe of other
fucculent Plants, will eafily take
root.

The Juice of the Plant is vif-
cous, sweet-fcented, and fweetifh
to the Taffe.

*Euphorbium Africanum caule
squamoso, tuberoso, minus,
Boerh. Ind. alt. 258 N^o 7.*

The Large White flower d
African Spurge.

RADIX hujus Tithymali
alba & crassa fibras aliquot
emittit albicantes: Caules ex ip-
sa radice exit rotundus virridis
& squamosus; circa caulis nas-
cuntur ramuli & ut caulis squa-
mosi, singulis squamis, cum juni-
ores sicut, folia innascuntur par-
va & angusta.

In caulis ramulorumque sum-
mitate pediculi oriuntur mediam
unicam longi, rotundi & crassi
quorum quisque florem gerit al-
bum unicum, monopetalum, in
quinque profundas lacinias divi-
sum, ut pentapetalus appareat,
hæc itaque petala denuo in tres
quatuorve alias lacinias dividun-
tur.

Seminibus maturis, & avulsis
ramulis facile multiplicari potest,
quum, ut cætera Tithymalorum
Species aizoides.

Tota plant copiose lactescet.
Adamat aerem calidum & ari-
dum.

THE Root of this Spurge is
white and thick, sending out
whitish Fibres; from this Root
riseth the Stem round, green and
squamous, from which, shoot the
Branches that also are squamous;
from each of which, while the
Shoots are young, shoot forth
small narrow Leaves.

From the Tops of the Stems or
Branches, come forth round thick
Foot-stalks half an Inch in length,
on which come the Flowers, which
are whitish and monopetalous,
deeply cut in five, so that the
Flowers seem to be pentapetalous,
and these seeming Petals are again
cut in three or four Divisions.

We may easily encrease this, or
any other succulent Tithymal by
sowing the Seeds, or by Cuttings.

The whole Plant is very full of
Milk. It loves a warm dry air.





Ficoides Africana, frutescens, perfoliata, folio, triangulari glauco, punctato, cortice lignoso candido, tenui. Boerh. Ind. alt 290. N^o 16.

The Thorny Perfoliated Fig-Marygold.

HÆc indigena Africæ aliquanto lato perfoliato generi tertîa meâ decade memorato confimilis, verum folio minora & vindiora eo habet, extreme etiam in hac foliorum partes rubentibus spinis interferuntur.

Hujus flores rubicundi, purpurei, ejus artem apices flavi coloris sunt. Flosculum hunc circiter estatis finem apparentem scissionibus propare eodemque quo alie *Ficoides* modo ex colore licet.

THIS is a Native of Africa, Somewhat resembling the large perfoliated kind Mention'd in my third Decade, but has its Leaves smaller and greener than that, and also the Extreme Parts of the Leaves in this, are set with reddish Thorns.

The Flowers of this, are of a reddish Purple Colour, and their Apices are Yellow; their Blossoms appearing about the End of Summer. We may propagate this by Cuttings, and cultivate it like the other *Ficoides*.



Ficoides Afric. *procumbens*
Tripolii succulento folio,
flore candido. Pluck. Mant.
 77. *Tab.* 329. *f.* 4.

The Daisy-leav'd Creeping-
 Fig-Marygold.

HEC Planta quamvis multos annos in *Angliâ* fuerit, raro tamen in hortis inveniatur, ex *Africa* proveint; coto gravis eradit, adeo at Terram versus vergat, et Stipitibus eam alligari necesse sit, ut in Figura ostendimus, aliter in terram prosterata appareat.

Circiter *Augustum* petaliis argentei caudaris, apicibus in centro coloris straminei, floris edit.

Hujus fructus communis generis aliis multo major est.

Notandum, costas foliorum in medio, colore purpureo fore, quum repliqua folii pars palidâ viriditate sit.

Surculos sive scissuras plantando, antequam utricula sive floris germi-
 na in ijs apparent, propagatur.

THIS Plant has been many Years in England, but is yet a scarce Plant in the Gardens; it is a Native of Africa, and soon becomes weighty enough to encline to the ground; so that unless we tye it up to Sticks, as I have represented it in the Figure, it will lye flat to the Earth.

It flowers commonly about August, the Petals being of a Silver-White, and the Apices in the Centre, of a Straw Colour.

The Fruit of this is much larger, in proportion, than any of the common Sorts.

It is remarkable, that the Ribbs in the Middle of the Leaves are of a Purple Colour, while the other Part of the Leaf is of a pale Green.

It may be propagated by planting the Slips or Cuttings before the Flower-Buds appear upon them.





Ficoides Africana folio Plantaginis undulato, Micis Argenteis Asperfo. Tournef. *Ac. R. Sc. Ann.* 1705.

The Diamond Fig-Marygold.

HEC Animalis Planta, cui Adamantine arboris nomen in didi, ut ab Hotulani dignoscatur, a Bone-Spei Præmontorio proveniens.

Unoquoque Anno a feminibus Martio et Aprilis mensibus satis excitanda est.

Quum primum comparet, folia aliquantulum formam foliorum Plantaginis assimulant; aliquando duos vel tres uncias lata, quinque aut sex Digitis longi culminibus punctata, intra duos aut tres menses frondescent, harum autem frondium folia diversè admodum Figure a prima fronde sunt, ut Icon ostendit, tum autem prime tum postreme frondes itidem caules succulenti admodum, et pustulis limpideaque contexti sunt, quæ sole Plante alluente, totidem adamantes assimulant: Cerciter Mensis Julium et Augustum flores argentei candoris videntur, imum versus colorem carneum

THIS is an annual Plant from the Cape of Good-Hope, to which I have given the Name of the Diamond-Tree, for it to be known amongst the Gardeners.

It is raised, every Year, from Seeds sown in March or April.

When it first appears, the Leaves are somewhat of the Figure of the Plantain Leaves, sometimes three or four Inches broad, and about five or six Inches long, pointed on the Tops; but in two or three Months it branches forth, and the Leaves of those Branches are of a very different Figure from the first, as the Icon sets forth; but the first and last Leaves, as well as the Stalks, are very succulent, and cover'd over with Blisters of clear Water, which shining upon the Plant, resembles so many Diamonds; about July or August the Flowers appear of a Silver-

carneum quodammodo representant
plerumque mens *Novembris* perit,
apertis campis, estivo tempore cre-
scere gaudens: Eam fruticem,
duos pedes altum edentem vidi.

*Silver-White, enclining towards
the Bottom to a Flesh Colour. It
commonly perishes in November,
and loves to grow in the open
Ground during the Summer. I
have seen it make a Shrub two
Foot high.*





*Ficoides Neopolitanum flore
candido* H. L. B. Boerh.
Ind. alt. 291. N^o. 15.

The Rosemary-leav'd Fig-
Marygold.

HANC Plantam unam ex
Kali's *Perkenfoni*, vel ut aliter
efferam, *Neoplitanam*, non
vero (ut quidam Autumant) *Afri-
canum* Ficoidem esse existimo. Plan-
tam circiter duos pedes altam effi-
cit; rami Autum et Frondes admo-
dum succulente et debiles, qua de
cuaſa pedis altitudinem ſuperans
ſe ſuſtentare nequit; lucida viridi-
tate quaſi argento arſperſa fulget.
Flores ut in tabula videre licet; lo-
cantur, pallido, ſtramineo colore
per omnes fere eſtivos menſes ap-
parentes.

Sciſſionibus ut aliaꝝ Ficoides pro-
pagatur.

THIS Plant I ſuppoſe to be
one of the Kali's of Parkin-
ſon, or that it is in other Terms a
Fig-Marygold of Naples, and not
of Africa, as ſome take it to be;
It makes a Plant of about too Foot
high; but the Branches and Leaves
are very ſucculent and weak, ſo
that it cannot we'l ſupport itſelf,
when it is more than a Foot high;
It is all of a Light-green Colour,
ſhining, as if it was powder'd with
Silver. The Flowers are placed,
as in the Figure, and are of a pale
Straw Colour, appearing in moſt of
the Summer Months.

It is propagated from Cuttings,
like the other Fig-Marygolds.



Cotyledonoidas Afric.

HEC Planta *Africe* indigena, Ficoides quasdam assimilans foliis, que transversis paribus juxta articulatus pronuntur. Fruticem duobus pedibus altum facit, e caule rotundo, aliquantulum nodofo fusco rubro colore Orientem. In summitatibus ramorum caules Florum circa Mensē Septembrem apparent, culminibus gerentes parvos candidos flores, qui Marcescentes flavescent, et denno sese occludunt; ut alie succulente Plante propogatur, tant opere crescit, ut frons in Terram decidens radices agit. Hanc Plantam primum in *Angliam*, Anno 1714. attuli.

F I N I S.

The Arborescent White-flower'd, Cotyledon.

THIS Plant is a Native of *Africa*, resembling some Sorts of Ficoides in its Leaves, and are set in crofs Pairs at the Joints: It makes a Shrub about two Foot high, proceeding from a round Stem, some-what knotted, of a brownish Red Colour. On the Summits of its Branches the Flower-Stalks appear about September, bearing on their Tops small White Flowers, which, when the decay, turn Yellow, and then close themselves. It is propagated like other Succulent Plants, and is in a particular Manner given so much to Encrease, that even a fallen Leaf will take root with only falling to the Earth. I brought this first into England, Anno 1714.

T H E E N D.





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